PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA, Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,575.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
6th Dec	EGYPT	7912	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T, 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
T, 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
T, 13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T, 27th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	...
T, 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
T, 10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T, 24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T, 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,965	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foretti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foretti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foretti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	5,016	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Rudich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LINGA	2171	Mon 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 26th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 27th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	15th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hauls	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR. ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR. ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD. BRIDPORT.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THINNER THAN THE THINNEST

YET PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.

THE LATEST 18ct. GOLD DRESS-WATCHES.

We Solicit a visit of inspection from those interested in the various progressive Stages of Watch Manufacture.

	Rs.
Crystal face	275
Hunting case	380
Half Hunting Case	390

Sound lever movement, compensation balance, every construction detail carefully executed; ensuring the correct measurement of time. We cannot adequately describe the case, it is the most compact we have ever seen.

ADJUSTED, TIMED & WARRANTED.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement. &c

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.

PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.

Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
{ Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

UNDER Rule 4 Clause (C) Sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby notifies that from 4 p.m. till 8-30 p.m. NO VEHICLES will be ALLOWED TO REMAIN STANDING on that portion of QUEEN'S ROAD which lies between Church Gate Street and Bandstand Road.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th November, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the LEASE for a term of years of the land upon which the above Theatre is now situate and which land is held on lease from the Trustees of the Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Maneckji Jivanji Master & Others as the Executors of the late Mahomedally Ebrahimji (the proprietors of the New Alfred Theatrical Company) under a Lease dated the 19th December, 1879, and made between Kerbaijee Hormusji Bharucha of the one part and Eduljee Adurjee Homjee of the other part and which said lease expires on the 31st day of March, 1909.

For further particulars apply to Mr Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, the Managing Trustee at Panday Sanatorium, Panday Road ; Colaba.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees of.
the MERWANJI FRAMJI PANDAY,
Charitable Funds.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(Including Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways).

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF HALF-ROUND TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para upto 1st December 1908, for the SUPPLY of about 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) Jodka or equally good Jungle Teak half-round Sleepers 6 ft. long 9 inches width at base and 4½ inches minimum thickness, delivered at Veraval Bunder.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VATCHA,
Store-keeper,
B. G. J. P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 18th November 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1908, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1909.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

No. 6292.

SEALD TENDERS, for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for one year, from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p. m., gunfire, on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Tons. (probable requirement.)
Akyab	2,000
Bombay	17,000
Calcutta	16,000
Colombo	500
Karachi	2,000
Madras	500
Rangoon	9,000

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of the Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 6th October. 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH
Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Wariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

THE FAMOUS
ELPHINSTONE
BIOSCOPE

Showing the latest Historical, Topical, and Sensational Pictures ever shown.

List of Films Exhibited
TO-NIGHT.

1 The Police-woman.
2 Franco-British Exhibition, London, 1908.
3 The Beginning of the Serpentine Dance (colored).
4 Deippe Circuit 1906, depicting a series of accidents in a far short time during the motor trials.
5 The Irascible Father.
6 The False Coin.
7 The Rag-Picker Caricatuirst.
8 At the Select Hotel.
9 Historical Procession of the Jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph.
10 New-Laid Eggs.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY 3 DAYS.

Prices:—Box for 4, Rs. 6, Sofa for 3, Rs. 5, First Class Chairs Rs. 2, 2nd Chairs Re. 1. 3rd Class, As. 8. Benches, As. 4.

Seats can be booked at ROSE & Co. and at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.

Owing to indisposition Madame GOMEZ will give ONLY ONE CONCERT in Bombay and this on the date above.

PLAN AT
S. ROSE & CO.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Feed for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure, Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-2 per tin. Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room. furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 inclusive Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET, in Wheeler's Buildings, 4 large OFFICE ROOMS, on the 1st floor, West, Wired for lights and fans. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co. on the premises.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—IMPORTING FIRM in Bombay requires the services of a SMART EUROPEAN to take charge of a department. Young man preferred, who has held similar situation. Reply with references and state experience to Box No. 615 care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
86 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona Kirkee, from the 1st proximo, will be Anna per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INTENDING BUYERS OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Globe Electric and Motor Co., of 159 Queen's Road, Bombay, Sellers, of one part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on account and risk of Dr. Popat Prabhuram, J.P., of Anantwadi, Bhuleshwur, Bombay, purchaser, of the other part, at their Auction Rooms, at Bank Street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, in the afternoon, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

A 4 Cylinder, 12 H. P. "New Leader" Motor Car, with 5 seated side entrance "Roi de Belge" body. This car is fully British-made and being specially built for Bombay, Swantwadi Reliability Trial of 1907, is extra strong, fast, good, hill climber, with special large Radiator and Petrol Tank possessing all the good points of high class cars. Goes at a Snail's pace on top speed, free trial run by previous appointment.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almiras, iron safes, bookstand, iron bedstead, cradle.

1 ebonised grand piano by Kaps, in good order.
25 volumes Encyclopædia Britanica, 9th Edition.
1 phonograph bangle shaving machine.
1 D. B. B. L. 20-bore gun and rifle combined.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Moris Plaff, consisting of gold locket, ring, pencil, studs, silver watches, links, chain, silver inlaid old swords, daggers, battle-axes, photo albums with photos, books, boots and shoes, hats, golf clubs, trunks, warm silk and cotton wearing apparels, field glasses, dressing case, hand bag, ice-box, gramophone with records, overcoat, rugs, towels, sheets, shirts and other sundries.

By order of the Postmaster-General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as geld and silver buttons silver and metal watches, barometer, books, medicines, wearing apparel, defaced stamps pictures and sample pieces of cloth, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TERRA-COTTA AND BRONZE FIGURES, WALL PLATES, etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to old Agra Bank Lane, the following fancy goods such as terra-cotta figures, clocks, rolled gold watches, dressing and hand bags, dressing bags, lady's companions, dolls, toys, dressed pictures, binocular platedware, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 80 BALES ANJAR SLIGHTLY WATER DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 24th instant at 5 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned at Nicolls Godown, Colaba.

80 bales Anjar Fine Machine-ginned Cotton about 40 Candies slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very rare and choice palms, etc., a rare opportunity for lovers of palms.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Walkeshwer Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters near the Police Chowkey.

A collection of about 100 varieties of rare and very valuable palms, etc., such as Stevensonia-Grandifolia, Frechardia-Grandis, Prechardia Pacifica, Hyporbia, Latania, Areca, etc., also Alocacias, Dracenas Maranats, Crotons, Ferns, etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur, Esq.

Illustrated Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

P. S.—In the above collection of palms, most of them have been awarded Governor's and first class prizes in the Bombay Flower Shows.

AUCTION SALE of the Machinery, accessories, stores, etc. of the Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ltd. (in liquidation.)

Under instructions from Mr. Laljee Naranjee, the liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd December, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The complete plant of the Cotton and Woollenpressing Machinery with a quantity of stores and accessories contained in the abovenamed Press, which has been disconnected and stored in a godown.

Printed lists in detail of the Machinery etc., and the conditions of sale, can be had on application from the Auctioneers, or from the Liquidator at the registered office of the Company at 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (near the Dariai Mehel), the whole of the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, black marble top pier tables, sofas and chairs, one small iron safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill's godown, Foras Road, by order of the Madhowji Dharamsey Manufacturing Co. Ld., and on account and risk of Mr. Pheladbhoy Dolutram.

35 bales each 400lbs. No. 2-10s ring yarn of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Japanese Curiosities.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Churchgate Street, next to Mongini Bros., Fort, a consignment of 36 cases Japanese Curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardiniers with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes buckle, bracelet, chain, chuffs, button, brooches, charms, hair pins, silver cloisonne vases, koro jars, bowls, teapots, jugs, jardiniers, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups and saucers, ladies handkerchiefs habutal taffets, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass vases, trays, bowls, ink-stands, hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

" Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON TANKS, OLD STORES, &c. in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

16 iron tanks (400 gallon), India rubber, old lamps, biscuits, candles, spring balances, preserved potatoes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of cotton seeds, bundle of gunny, cloth, wagon of timber, hemp, luggage, iron bars, weights, shovels, rods, Cot. hand chaff cutter wooden table, drums, small tin motor oil, old iron, iron pipes, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1908, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of India rubber scrap, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, leather scrap, wheels and axles, and tyres, medical instruments, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, earthenware pans, old files, tubes, empty oil casks and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials, have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Baron Heyking (His Imperial Russian Majesty's Consul-General for India), at Roosevelt House, behind Messrs. Green, Apollo Bunder, his household furniture, consisting of blackwood tapestry lined sofas, chairs and easychairs, blackwood Curzon chairs, office table and revolving office chairs, teapoys, cloth-presses, almyrahs, chest of drawers, washhand table, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, iron and brass bedstead, hat-stand, alluminium cooking utensils and similar other household articles.

The goods on view.

SALE OF LEATHER BALING PRESS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of Mr. Haji Abdool Kerrim Haji Esa, the constituted Attorney of Bai Amibai, widow of Esmall Haji Esak Facla sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1908, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the factory near Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's leather factory, Dharawi, Mahim, the following :—

2 English leather baling presses (fitted up) and in working condition.

2 English leather baling presses (all the parts of these machines are detached and not fitted up). The machines are open for view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within eight days from the day of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, HOUSE OWNERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF ENGLISH FLOORING TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1908, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (St.)—

A consignment of about 1,500 square yards of English tesselated flooring tiles, representing 26 different designs. Each design measures from 30, 40 and 50 to 125 and 400 square yards.

A complete set of each pattern will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARWADA, BOMBAY.

Under instruction and by order of the mortgagees, Dharamdass Vanmali and Jamnadass Vanmali, and on account and at the risk of the Official Assignee of the estate of Shivram Dhiwaji and another, the original mortgagor an insolvent, and in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 31st day of August, 1905, MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November 1908, sell by Public Auction the under-mentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Koombharwada, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2765, New No. 9765, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 5647, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C Ward, No. 1518, and Street No. 199, 201, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Koombharwada Street, on the north by the property of Jaribhai and on the south by the property of Toolsidass Towirjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Maneklal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery. Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS : LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and [illegible] Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ...	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ...	„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..............	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET. WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Camp Aden,
Steamer Point-Aden,
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ...	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ...	Rs. 22,00,600

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, Hindu aged 40, U. S. F. Bombay University Diplomaed Accountant, London, experienced in Judicial and Revenue Departments over 15 years, settled hand-writing and corresponding in English, Modi and Marathi ; talking Gujrathi and Hindustani fluently, highly respectable and energetic, desires post, of whatever responsibility in a native State, of not less than Rs. 150. Grant of personal interview solicited. Apply to Box No. 888, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TURKISH PERFUMED and MEDICATED BATHS, by experienced hand, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.).—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

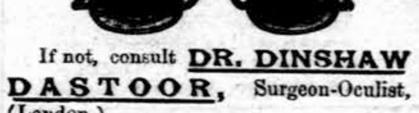
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man ?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs.	6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„	3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„	3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„	2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„	2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„	6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... ...	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR**, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Lawrence, Lieut. Commander E. Stocken, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons, Captain W. Elliot, will sail to-day for Glasgow via Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain M. Jacobsen will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, etc., and 14 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Landaura 2,156 tons Captain G. Abbott sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Lieut. C. W. J. Smith and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain G. Ramage, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and about 90 deck passengers.

THE Shah S. N. Co's. steamer Shah Jehan, 2,566 tons, Captain C. Webb, will sail to-day for Jedah with about 900 pilgrims.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne, sailed on Saturday for Jedah with 593 pilgrims.

THE steamer Thornbeck 2,345 tons Captain W. Shotton, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Nonsuch, 2,443 tons, Captain A. G Alston arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi in ballast.

THE City Line steamer, City of London, 5,692, tons, Captain G. Whish arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Karachi with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Coade and children, Mr. Breslauer, Miss Balgar, Miss Shaw, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Cameron, Miss Ward, Mr. M. Karwin, Lieut. Salmon and 7 native and 107 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, &c. with a general cargo, 61 cases opium, 7 horses, 3 cabin and 206 deck passengers.

THE steamer Northumbria, 2,756 tons, Captain F. E. Harkness, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Newport, with ballast.

THE steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Karachi with ballast.

THE B a d P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G Le Micre arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh &c with a general cargo, 86 horses and 46 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain H Coates, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with 28 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 21.

Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302	Morrison	M M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F Campbell & Co
Beme	1899	Stockwell	Shaw Wallace & Co
Bahadur	2936	Jubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Egypt	4178	Summers	P & O Co
Inc orva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb	S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Killin	2257	Wilson	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lawada	2134	Lane	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toma	T Morrison & Co
Nonsuch	24450	Alston	
Ramufels	3,523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Grand	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sutherland	2377	Parlott	W & A G & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Woolwich	1845		Stoker

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	30-11	F M & Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fundley	D'kirk	1-12	K N & Co
B Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	25-11	P & O Co
M Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	24-11	T M & Co
O Nowshera	1961	Ramage	P Gulf	23-11	M M & Co
Q Vinnachar	2848	Gordon	C'cutta	23-11	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinum	3049	Burber	Chittagong	30-11	F M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	27-11	W & A G & Co
3 Uganda	3496	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	23-11	M M & Co
4 Purley	2785	Pritchett	K'chi	24-11	M Yusub
6 Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	M M & Co
7 Africa	2470	Balassich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8 Persia	3779	Bartole	Kobe	24-11	A L S N Co
9 Warturn	3127	Schmidt	H'buurg		W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5693	Whish	Antwerp	3-12	K Nixon & Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha
16 Reichstag	1396	Jacobson	Z'bar	23-11	A S
Offside K					
Shah Allam	1919	Davison	Jaddah	23-11	Shah S N Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	K'chi	21-11	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 19
	City of London s.	Whish	Karachi, Nov 19
	Nonsuch s	Alston	Karachi, Nov 19
	Beme s	Stockwell	Rangoon, Nov 11
	Majidi s	Coates	Jedah, Nov 8
	Naseri s	Le Miere	Busreh, Nov 8
	Rinaldo s	Pickering	Karachi, Nov 19
	Northumbria s	Harkness	Newport, Oct 9
22	Dumra s	Cole	Busreh, Nov 15

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Batoum s	Stewart	Cochin
	Braunfels s	Zitlosen	Hamburg, &c
	Landaura s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c
	Haidari s	Lorne	Jedah
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Thornbeck s	Shotton	Calcutta
	R I M S Lawrence	Stocken	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Clan Graham, Elliott, for Glasgow, via Chittagong.
" Reichstag, Jacobson, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nowshera, Ramage, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Shah Jehan, Webb, for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Egypt, for London.
" As aye, for China, &c.
" Warturm, for Karachi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—250 bales wool B. Hurbhum ; 7 bales wool, N. Khataw ; 15 bales wool, N. Goculdas ; 66 bales wool, M. K. M. Jaitha ; 15 bales wool, G. Gungadas, 63 bales wool N. Goculdas ; 125 bales wool, E. Shewji; 66 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons; 188 bales wool and goat hair, H. N. and H. Essa ; 50 bales wool and goat hair, H. O. Moosa; 1,000 cwts oil cake, Glade & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—70 bales hemp, F. Khoopchund ; 4,640 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—237 casks skins H. M. Halim.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,020 cwts bone meal R. Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—3 013 cwts, rapeseed and 800 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts crushed bones R. Caderbhoy; 2,001 cwts poppyseed 1,355 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed and 4,004 cwts linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co. 225 cwts mustard seed and 220 bales cotton, Valkart Bros. ; 165 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co.

Rinaldo s—1,200 tons Manganese ore, Tata Sons & Co. ; 1,000 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon & Co.

Chupra s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—200 cwts turmeric, H Oomer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—75 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 31 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws J Mahomed ; 40 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Persia s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 96 bales cotton, Sassoons J David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—900 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—22 cwts raisins, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

SAILORS AND THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

WITH regard to the appeal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild to Mr. Carnegie that sea-faring heroes outside the waters of the United Kingdom should not be excluded from the benefits arising from the Carnegie Hero Fund, the following letters have now passed between the Guild and Mr. William George, M.A., Secretary of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust :

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST,
Dunfermline, Scotland.
October 20.

T. W. MOORE, Esq., Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

DEAR SIR,—I have received yours of the 13th inst., along with a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Carnegie, with reference to the extension of the scope of the Carnegie Hero Fund so as to include heroic deeds performed outside the territorial waters of the British Islands. Careful and very sympathetic consideration has been given to the question by the Trustees, inasmuch as they appreciate the hardship involved in drawing a line which to a certain extent excludes British seamen. A similar hardship exists in the case of heroic actions which were performed before the 21st September, 1908 ; the Fund not being retrospective in its operation, and actions prior to that date being accordingly excluded. The terms of the institution of the Fund are, however, quite definite, and according to these terms it applies only to the British Islands and the waters thereof ; the "waters thereof" being defined as the territorial waters surrounding the British Islands. It would give the Trustees great pleasure to know that in some other way provision could be made for the suitable recognition of heroic deeds performed by British sailors beyond the limits of the territorial waters referred to, similar to the provision which is made under the Carnegie Hero Fund.

Regretting that I am unable to send a more favourable reply,—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM GEORGE,
Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD,
October 23.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Esq., M.A., Secretary, the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

Dear Sir.—I beg to thank you for your kind communication of yesterday's date, though it is with much regret that the present terms of the administration of the Carnegie Fund are such as to exclude the consideration of any case of heroism performed by British seafarers outside the waters of the British Islands. We can, of course, quite understand that the Trustees of the Fund must adhere strictly to the regulations laid down by Mr. Carnegie. We had hoped that our representations to Mr. Carnegie might have caused him to modify the regulations in so far as they apply to British seafarers, when, of course, it would have been possible for the Trustees of the Fund to consider heroic actions which had taken place at sea. Possibly—and we sincerely hope that it is so—Mr. Carnegie has this matter still before him, and we can only hope that a little later his generosity may be extended to those whose occupation necessitates their absence from the United Kingdom, even though they are on what can quite properly be termed British territory.—I am, etc.,

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRAGANZA—DESA—November 21, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, Bombay, by the Very Revd. Father Pera, Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, assisted by the Revd. Father Coutinho, Vicar of Dabul. Anthony Braganza to Herminia, second daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Dominick A. De Sa.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—November 17, at 16, Belvedere Road, Alipore, the wife of E. P. Chapman, I. C. S., of a daughter.

GOLDTHORPE—November 10, at Kohat, the wife of Major F. H. Goldthorpe, 23rd Cavalry, F. F., of a son.

GORDON—November 15, at Nowshera, to Major and Mrs. J. L. R. Gordon, 15th Sikhs, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—November 11, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, the wife of Captain H. A. Williams, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEATHRALL-KING—FIELD—November 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Johnstone Wright, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Jamieson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, Gerald Stanley Weathrall-King, P. W. D., Punjab Irrigation, Peshawar, to Mabel Mary Geraldine Field, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Field of Multan.

DEATHS.

STEEL—November 11, at 5 Fytche Road, Rangoon, Violet Gordon, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hulburd Steel, aged 8 years 11 months.

WILLIAMS—November 11, at Rangoon, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. H. A. Williams.

WINGROVE—July 29, at the Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore, Arthur C. Wingrove, formerly of the Patiala State Service, aged 54.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your adverstisments."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ld
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 24.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Dance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, November 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Indian Cotton Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-4m., 11-46a. Low water, 6-5m., 5-49a.

Thursday, November, 26.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-44m. 6-24a.

Friday, November 27.—B.B. and C.I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 1-24m., 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

Saturday, November 28.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6. p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-10m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.— Gentlemen of both the Special and the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day, at 11-30 o'clock a.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,111, the daily average being 164. The total of new patients was 917.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Kawasji Behramji Diwecha, from Thana, and Mr. Vicaji Meherjibhai, from Tarapore, are appointed delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the place of the late Mr. Nowroji Jamsedji Antia and the late Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Panthaki, respectively.

MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE.—Miss Gulbanoo Nowroji Katrak, Miss Soonabai Dinshaw Vakil, and Miss Jerbanoo Bomonji Engineer are candidates for the Examination of Master of Arts of the Bombay University.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following is the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the month of October:—Males, 685 ; females, 423 ; male children, 288 ; female children, 191—total 1,587. Prevailing diseases : malarial fevers, indigestion and bronchitis.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—Among interesting animals lately added to the collection in the gardens are a pair of white Llamas, a pair of European Brown Bears, and a pair of Pumas. The public have besides an opportunity at present of seeing the rare and interesting White Polar Bears which have been deposited in the gardens for a few days.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE result of the Examination of the Bombay University for the Degree of Licentiate of Agriculture has been declared. Successful candidates, second class—Vishnu Ramrao Dharwarkar and Trimal Subrao Swadi. Those entitled to convert the diploma in Agriculture into a license are—Jiwabhai Mathurbhai Amin, Chaganlal Kuberram Bhat, Balwant Shridhar Bhave, Vishnu Yadneshwar Dravid, Govind Vishwanath Gokhale, Balkrishna Shridhar Kolatkar, Ganpat Keshav Ranade, Vishnu Govind Sant, and Shankar Luxmon Vaidya.

LOYALTY AT RAJKOT.

THE following Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Zoroastrian (Parsi) Anjuman of Rajkot, held at the Fire-Temple on the 15th November :—Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee, seconded by Ma. Bezanji Merwanji Damri, supported by Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Karanji, and carried unanimously, that this meeting of the Zoroastrian Anjuman of Rajkot cordially acknowledge with sentiments of loyalty and devotion their profound gratitude to the British Raj for the inestimable blessings of good order, peace and prosperity which they all felicitously enjoy in common with the other communities of India. The more so as such sentiments and feelings are earnestly and strictly enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion.

That this meeting expresz their sincere and deep horror and abhorrence of the foul and wicked deeds which are recently being committed by some insane, malignant evil doers in some parts of the country, which have done the land, they ostensibly profess to love, infinite harm and loss in all directions : That this meeting humbly and earnestly pray before the Throne of Grace and Mercy that the clouds of disorder and anarchy at present menacing the country may speedily and completely disperse and clear; and long, long may the British Raj continue to govern and guide the destinies of India in the paths of peace, progress and prosperity.

Proposed by Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Patel, seconded by Dr. Bamanji Navroji Anklesaria supported by Mr. Kawasji Temulji, and carried unanimously, "that the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the Resolutions unanimously passed at this meeting to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor in Kathiawar for submission to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council and His Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor Edward the Peace-Maker."

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Poice Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Syed Sultan Ali Syed Lalsab, a bailiff in the employ of the Income Tax Department, charged Luxmon Babaji, Madhu Babaji, and Hari Daji, Hindus, with assaulting him while he was executing his duty. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. Kotewal, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that about a month ago he proceeded with a warrant given him by the Deputy Collector, Mr. MacDonald, to the shop of one Keshav Dhondu, a toddy seller, at Dongri, to collect Rs. 23 due by him on account of income-tax. Keshav was not there. Complainant went into the shop and asked the first accused, who was Keshav's servant, to pay the amount. He told him that if he did not pay the money he would execute the warrant and levy an attachment. The first accused refused to pay the money, when the complainant opened a cash box, got hold of Rs. 15-8 in cash, a watch and a silver wristlet. The first accused seized the complainant by the throat and the other two accused, who were also there, assaulted him. A policeman, who was sent for, arrived and separated the parties. The first accused told the policeman that the complainant was looting them. The complainant stated that the first accused knew that he had come to levy the income-tax and as a matter of fact Keshav had asked him on a previous occasion to pay the complainant the income tax, should he come during his absence. Subsequently the amount of the income-tax was paid to the complainant.

The first accused in his statement to the Cour said that the complainant entered the shop without saying a word to them, sat on a chair near the cashbox. Shortly afterwards the third accused, who was the manager of the shop, shouted out that the complainant was taking out money from the cashbox. The first accused seized the complainant by the hand and asked him who he was. He began to abuse them. The second accused fetched a policeman to whom he complained that they were being looted. The complainant did not tell them that he was a Government servant. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemworth charged one Gordhan Chabildas, a Hindu, with theft. It appeared from evidence that on Friday at about 4 p.m. the accused broke open the room of a house at Bazaar Gate Street. The tenant, one Virji Harakchand, was at the time absent in his native place. The accused fastened the door from inside and was breaking open a box, when the noise attracted the attention of the inmates of the adjoining rooms. The latter finding the room locked from inside shouted out, when the accused rushed out, but was arrested and handed over to the police. The accused, who pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A GIFT IN TRUST DISPUTED.

ON Saturday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, was concluded before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman the hearing of a suit relating to the estate of Shapurji Sorabji Narielwalla. After the hearing had proceeded several days, a consent decree was about to be applied for, when a question arose as to whether a gift made by Shapurji in his life-time to his wife Virbaiji was a valid gift in trust.

The present suit was filed by Manchershah Shapurji Narielwala against Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala and others. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Mr. Khurshedji D. Shroff, appeared for defendants 1, 3 and 4. Defendant No. 2 appeared in person ; defendants 5, 8, who were minors, were represented by Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyajee, with whom was Mr. J. D. Davar.

Arguments were heard for some days past on this point ; and authorities were cited by counsel.

Mr. Raikes, in arguing in favour of the view that the gift was a good gift, drew attention to the form of the entries in the account books "Given as a gift to Virbaiji." The Rs. 75,000 were debited to Shapurji's account, and credited in Virbaiji's account. No actual sum of that amount, said counsel, was in Shapurji's possession; but, of course, Mr. Shapurji was worth much more than that. He had not the ready money, so he made this trust. The question was : Was it a valid trust ? Mr. Raikas urged, it was, and relied on three decisions : 2 Bom. H. C. R, 133 ; 5 Bom. 868 ; and 9 Bom. 115.

Mr. Lowndes argued on the opposite side. He submitted eminent English authorities were against such sort of transactions constituting trusts of gifts. The other side had tried to make out a solemn declaration, but facts were wanting to support the assumption. They had heard of the trust when Mr. Raikes opened ; in asserting the trust, Mr. Raikes had given the go-by to certain paragraphs appearing in the pleadings, and to the various ways in which the whole case had been fought for twelve years. To support the new case, Ardeshir and his sister, Shirinbai, came into Court, and spoke of "the family assembly in Virbaiji's bedroom, and of the alleged declaration of trust there by Virbaiji's husband Shapurji, in joy of Virbaiji's recovery from serious illness. Interest on Virbaiji's other account ran at twelve annas per cent. per every month ; in the matter of the Rs. 75,000, it ran at twelve annas per cent per one year, or only one anna per cent per month. Extraordinary seemed to be the memory of both the witnesses in remembering very nearly the smallest details of an incident, which happened sixteen years ago. Pestonji was not asked about it ; his other brother Hormasji was not called even. Both the witnesses gave the story, word for word almost.

Mr. Raikes, in reply, said that they had the strongest of all facts on their side that the administrators, namely, the two brothers, Ardeshir and Pestonji, had made the payment of the amount, after the death of Shapurji, to Virbaiji the widow, to purchase loan-notes with.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided and disposed, with the help of delegates, of the case in which Dorabji Jamsetji Mistree sued his wife Gulbai for a restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Dinshah and Dhurumsey, appeared for the respondent. The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Dastur Darabshah R. Sanjana, Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Framroze R. Joshi, Furdoonji J. Parakh, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Cursetji N. Wadia, Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and Hirji A. Dady.

The petitioner's case was that he was married to the respondent in 1868 and had two sons, both of whom had died. About nine years ago with the petitioner's consent, the respondent went and lived with an old Parsi lady, who was her relative. Petitioner was then given to understand that the old lady would not live long, and that for nursing her she would bequeath to them her considerable property, which would enable them to pass the remaining portion of their lives in ease and comfort. The old lady died two years ago, bequeathing her property to the respondent. Petitioner then asked the respondent to come and live with him, but she refused to comply with his request.

The respondent, in her statement of defence, denied the truth of the allegations of the plaint. She said that while she was living in the petitioner's father's house, in consequence of some family dispute, with which she was in no way connected, her father-in-law turned her out of the house ; and as the petitioner did not help her, she was obliged to seek the protection of her parents. That was about twenty-two years ago, during which time the petitioner had not contributed anything towards her maintenance ; and now when she had come to a little share of her inheritance, he claimed restitution of conjugal rights after years of cruel desertion. She said that the present application was made with mercenary motives.

After the reading of the plaint and the written statement, Mr. Taleyarkhan, in answer to the Judge, said that his client was determined not to go to her husband under any circumstances.

His Lordship asked Mr. Paymaster to consider what the value of the decree would be. If a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights was passed, the utmost his client could do was to come to the Court and ask for the execution of the decree ; and the Court would in that case send the respondent to jail or fine her an anna.

A short consultation was held between the parties, and Mr. Paymaster withdrew his case.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit, but made no order as to costs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

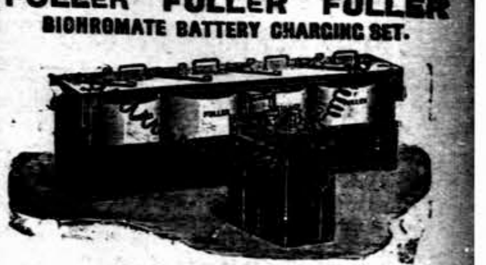
AT the Small Causes Court the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, has disposed of a case in which Jamnadass Bhugwandass sued the Bombay Municipality for compensation for set-back land acquired by the Municipal Commissioner in respect of certain property situated at Kandawadi lane. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. represented the Municipality. In delivering his judgment, the learned Chief Judge observed : This is a claim for compensation for set-back acquired by the Municipal Commissioner in respect of property bearing Municipal ward No. 756, Street No. 19-25, situated at Kandawadi lane. The plot of which the set-back forms a part, was purchased by the present owner on the 7th April, 1906, for Rs. 14,000 and comprised 439 square yards, which works out the value of the land on that date at approximately Rs. 32 per square yard. There was a ruinous structure on the land at the time, which was apparently of no value and may therefore be disregarded in computing the value of the land per square yard. Possession of the set-back was taken by the Municipal Commissioner on the 8th March, 1907. The petitioner claims compensation at the rate of Rs. 112 per square yard on the basis of his engineer's report. The Municipal Commissioner offers Rs. 35 per square yard. Now the applicability of the method of valuation followed by the petitioner's engineer in his report was the subject matter of a preliminary issue tried and adjudicated upon by the Court on the 27th August, 1908, the effect of which was to considerably curtail the present enquiry. I decided that issue against the petitioner, shortly, on the ground that the valuation he arrived at referred to 'developed' land, while the present set-back must be considered as 'undeveloped' land but nevertheless capable of development. When the petitioner sent in his plans for the building at present existing on the land some time in June 1906, the set-back line was prescribed by the Municipal Commissioner and the petitioner has since then erected on the plot a fine building which, he claims, brings him in the very high return of 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. per mensem on his investment.

Evidence has been adduced of sales and purchases in the locality. The first is a property 200 yards east of the property in question. The conveyances relating to it show that the plot was purchased by Kursondass Jivraji on the 15th June 1905, for Rs. 11,500 and contained by admeasurement 392 square yards, which would work out the value of the land, together with any superstructure there might have been on it, at approximately Rs. 30 per square yard. Apparently since then a four-storeyed building was erected on the plot and on the 29th of July, 1908, the property was conveyed by Kursondas to Bai Cooverbai for Rs. 75,000. The area given in the conveyance is only 372 square yards. As it may now be looked upon as developed land, and therefore unsuitable for the purposes of comparison with the land in this case, the only evidence which this property furnished was with regard to its value on the 15th June, 1905, of approximately Rs. 30 per square yard. The next property is an almost square plot nearly opposite the property in this case. It was purchased for Rs. 44,000 and contains by admeasurement 244 square yards. There is a house with a ground floor, three upper storeys on the land, and the evidence shows that it brings in a rent of Rs. 228 per mensem. The fact of this being developed land makes it useless for the purposes of comparison with the land in this case, although, of course, it must be considered in estimating the possibilities for developing land in this locality.

After making similar comparisons of adjoining property with the property in this case, the learned Judge observed in his long judgment that the petitioner's property was superior in all respects to the properties of which evidence has been given in this case. It is surrounded by a public passage and is therefore open on all sides. It has a long frontage of 90 feet to a depth varying from 25 to 40 feet. It is also situated on a road 22 feet wide leading into the Girgaum Road and therefore almost in immediate communication with the Tram and other traffic along that throughfare. The Municipal Engineer, Mr. Hari Bhicajee, assesses the value of the land in April 1906 (Rs. 32), adding to that Rs. 3 for the rise in value of the land in the locality up to the date of the acquistion. He admits that this plot is superior to other plots in the locality and agreed, though somewhat reluctantly, that it should therefore be valued at Rs. 40 per square yard. Mr. Dunlop contended that as the set-back land was to be acquired, its possibility of development as building land should be neglected, for no building could have been erected on it under the new Act without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, but the Chief Judge remarked that the possibility of this restriction existed prior to the new Act and has never yet been taken into consideration in valuing the land and it was moreover impossible to assess this restriction at a money value. Taking into consideration the value per square yard of the properties referred to, and the fact that structures said to be of no value existed, and the value of this property, and the favourable impression created in the mind of the Judge when he inspected the premises and its locality, and the fortunate position in that locality, and the admitted yearly increase in value of the land in that locality, the learned Chief Judge said that Rs. 42 per square yard was not too high a valuation to place on this property at the time of the acquisition. He therefore ordered to the plaintiff the payment of Rs. 3,943-8-6 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum and Court costs and Rs. 51 for professional costs. He also directed that a sum of Rs. 129 be paid to Mr. Shapurji Bharucha, the Fazendar, and Rs. 5-3-4 to the Government.

MR. G. D. OSWELL, Principal of Rajkumar College, Raipur, has prepared four volumes of "Sketches of Rulers of India" for use in schools and colleges. The well-known "Rulers of India" series has been laid under contribution for this purpose, and the biographies are grouped for convenience in study. Mr. Oswell's books will be published by the Oxford University Press immediately.

THERE seems to be some vagueness about nationalities in the Far East. The "Hongkong Telegraph" announces, in the report of a fracas on a steamer, that "two Indians, presumably Cingalese," went aboard to sell their wares. Cingalese is a race of Indians of which we have not heard before.



FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials,

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

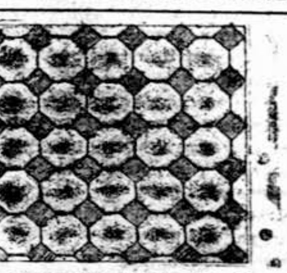
Fuller Accumalator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Iguittalities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER& SON, BOW. LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDI

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.

300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English } Guaranteed best
300 " Minton China. } on the market.
200 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, BAD LEGS,
SCURVY, BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA, SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS, PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy. It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

'IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—' We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition.' This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55, Esplanade Rd.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

NATIVE LIFE IN THE PUNJAB.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—One of the most attractive features in all Professor Oman's work is the amount of personal observation of native life and character that his books contain; and this feature is as prominent in his latest book "Cults, Customs and Superstitions of India" (Fisher Unwin) as in any of his previous publications. If Professor Oman added to this faculty of observation imaginative insight and creative power, he might be another Rudyard Kipling or Flora Annie Steel; but lacking those qualities he is content to observe and record the actual facts of native life, and to philosophise upon them. He is personally familiar with very nearly every province of India, and his special qualification to speak of the Punjab is testified by his former connection with the Lahore Government College. As he himself remarks, the inner life of the upper classes of India, who adhere rigidly to the system of caste, must always remain more or less obscure to the European; but the common people, more free and open in their domestic arrangements, afford better opportunities for observation, and he has neglected no chance that came in his way. He has evidently kept a note-book all his life, and now in his retirement has a rich store of reminiscence, anecdote and peculiar knowledge to work up into literary material. His own servants and their domestic habits have yielded him a considerable amount of this material; but the native servant forms a class apart, and in order to be representative he has supplemented their doings with those of "yogis," actors, beggars, witches, fortune-tellers, astrologers, and all the varied personalites of the "mela" and the market-place. His book is in fact an "olla podrida" of miscellaneous information, from which the English reader may gather a very fair and acurate idea of the multitudinous variety of native life in India.

How many people who live in Lahore have heard of the superstition of "serpent love," which is supposed to be peculiar to the Punjab and is authenticated by European observation as far back as the time of Ranjit Singh. Dr. Honigberger, who was physician at the court of the Lion of the Punjab, says of this peculiar disease:—"I have seen at least a dozen persons so affected at Lahore, and I am told that the number of such patients in the Punjab is very large. The nature of the disease is that the patients at certain periods have an irresistible inclination to be bitten by serpents, which they say does them a great deal of good, as for a few days previously they are troubled with fainting and dizziness, nause a want of appetite, disinclination to work, and heaviness in the limbs. These are the symptoms of the idea in question, and at these times the serpents are attracted towards them by the scent; the patients looking upon them as their welcome benefactors.'s This testimony of nearly a century ago is reinforced by Professor Oman, not of his personal knowledge, but by several cases of hear say, one of which was a woman. The native explanation of the mystery, according to the author, is that the snake that inflicts the first bite is a female. The poison she communicates ferments in the blood of the victim, and periodically produces in the bitten person the smell of a female snake; the males of the same species are attracted and as is the nature of the viper tribe they bite and run away when they are disappointed. This explanation is ingenious, but it does not show why the bite of the male should do good rather than harm. It might be interesting to hear from some of our Punjab doctors whether they have met with actual cases of this malady among their native patients, and if so whether there is any physiological explanation of the phenomenon. Another interesting point which the author treats is the rapid dissemination of "bazar" rumours in war time, towards which he takes up a frankly sceptical attitude. He explains the rumours of British disasters, mentioned by Sir John Kaye in Mutiny times as frequently turning out only too true, on the ground that they were simply the fruition of plans laid beforehand and widely known amongst the natives. Similar reports persist in modern days, but generally they are set afloat by speculators to influence the market. The lucky shots are remembered and the misses forgotten. At the time of the frontier rising of 1897 the Mohmand raid into Shabkadar was known in the Lahore "bazar" before the news reached either Government House or this office; but the explanation of that incident may have been the leakage of some private telegram amongst the native telegraph employes.

A more serious side of the work is occupied with a complete history of the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj in the Punjab, which may be regarded as an authoritative contribution to the history of Indian religions. The author acknowledges his indebtedness for information to Lala Hans Raj, Principal of the D. A.-V. College, and Lala Lajpat Rai, both of whom are presumably well qualified to know the inner history and tenets of the movement on its purely religious side, without taking into account their political proclivities. Amongst the questions put by Professor Oman to Lajpat Rai are two of special interest. To the question whether the Samaj is agressively anti-Christian he replied: "Certainly, on the defensive;" and to that as to whether the Society had any political aims, he replied "None at all." In this connection it may be remembered that the manifesto of the Society in June 1907 stated that "the Arya Somaj is a non-political body, and as such it has no connection with any kind of political agitation." In Professor Oman's opinion the Arya movement is an acknowledgment on the part of a section of the Hindu community of the intellectually unsustaining character of popular Hinduism, and it is also a patriotic demonstration against Christianity; but he thinks it possesses too little vitality to make a successful stand against the Brahman and the Missionary. At the most he thinks it is destined to form one inconsiderable sect amongst the innumerable sects into which Hindism is divided. He seems inclined to agree with Mr. Macauliffe in believing that a similar fate also awaits the Sikhs, and that ultimately they will be merged back in the mass of Hinduism from which they seceded. Brahmans, he thinks, would willingly admit Nanak, Govind Singh and the other Gurus into the Pantheon, while the mass of the Sikhs would be prepared to return to orthodox Hinduism with this proviso.

THE CONGRESS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—To the average man, who has neither axes to grind nor logs to roll, the words National Congress are merely a synonym for boredom. They bring to his mind crowds and dust, smother and a thick atmosphere; doddering demos, and demagogues cursed with more than Gladstonian prolixity and enigmaticalness. But this is a prejudiced and foolish view. There is much about the words and working, the history and hysterics of the National Congress that is calculated to bore the ordinary sane man to extinction. But there is more that is well worth close attention and study. The trouble is that this study has never been close enough on the part of those who matter and who ought to be most interested. Also has its commencement been deferred over long. Had the Indian National Congress, its men and methods, been brought under the microscope in the early "eighties," when the movement had its birth, and had a keen intelligent eye been glued to the eye piece, India would to-day have been in better case.

With the genesis of the Indian National Congress, with its lost opportunities of becoming a body of unique value, we have no need to deal here. The curious student might find much of interest and value in the archives of the Congress, had they been compiled and kept by a Hansard's association. As it is he can make but a partial study of the movement and the body from jumbled and "ex parte" accounts though the reports of the last three sessions ought to prove of great assistance in the formulating of opinion. What we shall concern ourselves with here, and that briefly, is the complexion of the forthcoming Congress that is to assemble at Madras this December, and with the effect it may possibly have on the present disturbed and delicate state of Indian politics.

There was held on Sunday, in the rooms of the British Indian, Association, in response to an invitation by Babus Surendranath Bannerjee, Boicunta Nath Sen, and Ambica Charan Mujumdar a conference which may turn out to be of some importance. The history of the Congress session of 1908 is public property. In view of the disgraceful rioting and murderous speech-making that marked last year's Congress which tried, and failed, to sit at Nagpore, and of the anarchistic outbreak this year in which some of last year's leading delegates were concerned, it was at first decided that it would be wiser for the Congress not to sit this year. Certain resolutions and rules were also adopted by the Allahabad Committee acting under instructions from Bombay, certain Deccanis, and the Bengal representatives dissenting. These were intended to have a salutary and sedative effect. Whether they will have had that effect it is impossible to say, for it seems probable that before the time comes to test them they will have been evaporated and refined out of existence. This is due to the agitation of the Bengalee Congressmen, just as was the reversal of the wise decision to permit this year to pass without a meeting of this debating society.

Now, having succeeded in imposing their will on the representatives of the other provinces much against the better judgment of these latter, the gentlemen of Bengal propose to repeat the process. Babu Surrendranath Bannerjea's Conference has decided that it is unwise to keep back from the Congress, as the frank ultra-Extremists intend doing, and that the best course is to modify the newly accepted constitution. The proposed modification is of such a nature as to force one to ask what is the difference between the "Moderate" leaders of Bengal, and the "Extremist" intransigeants who intend to talk by themselves in Nagpore. The Bengali representatives at Madras mean to accept the rules and constitution for this year tentatively and under condition. When the rules drafted at Allahabad are placed before the Congress for formal adoption there will be included in the draft four resolutions, on Swaraj, Boycott, Swadeshi and National Education. Now the Swaraj is not of the unique Cotton brand; what Boycott, with its terrorism, lootings and burning means there is no need to enlarge on; Swadeshi may or may not be of the approved order, including false declaration of imports and inflated prices national education means National Schools, samitis, and the curious Camorra methods that have been disclosed in connection with these institutions. The men at Nagpore could hardly, ask more since ordinary sanity forbids the proposing of open war. The Conference of Sunday concluded its talk by adding significantly that "in order to be successful they should attend in large numbers." This means that the meeting is to be swamped, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, has an interesting time before him. The same remark applies to India in general.

STUDENTS AND UNREST.

THE "PIONEER":—Originality, in these days of political mimicry and false comparison is not a thing to be carped at, and it must have been on the score of originality that the suggestion of a London contemporary found itself cabled out yesterday proposing a checkmate to anarchism by the "closing of the native colleges." The writer, no doubt, was influenced by the not incomprehensible idea that an Indian college hostel is a centre from which young persons, electrified by Mill and Shelley, discharge themselves upon Imperial statues with the tarpot, and run riot in a hundred other noxious ways. Better, therefore, close the hive and leave the bees to wander. In time, no doubt, they would see how bleak and barren is the outer world and return with folded stings to resume in peace the task of storing the honey of good sense. Colour has certainly been lent of late to the idea, which is doubtless tending to spread at Home, that the mind of young India is unable to assimilate a liberal education without loss of proportion and self-restraint. It must not however, be supposed that because certain young, Bengalis have got beyond their depth in the waters of advanced Western thought, and are kicking out at random in the unfamiliar swirl, the whole rising generation of India is involved in the same vortex of ideas, and boasts no student community able both to see and swim. To speak of "the native colleges," a term presumably of all-Indian applicaetion, and even [illegible] to suggest their closure, is still more immoderate. Mental unrest, at a certain stage of life, is a phenomenon by no means confined to the East. It is a phase from which youths in either hemisphere have emerged and will continue to emerge as men, provided always that it is to manhood, not to mania, that they aspire. It is above all in the transition period of emergence from the 'teens' that sympathetic encouragement, commonsense advice and rational discipline, mingled with discriminating care, are necessities to the international student world. It is therefore a hopeful sign that special attention is now being devoted to the training of teachers in Indian schools, and that the Universities Commission has been fostering their special qualifications and the dignity of their profession by the institution of a Licenciate in teaching. To train a man to be a moral teacher is a task which may appear at first sight as vain as to train a man to be a poet, but there can be little doubt that habits of sympathy without weakness and discipline without harshness can to a considerable degree be learned in a training-college where special attention is devoted to their production. That personality in the staff rather than wholesale expulsion of students, is the means of moulding character in a school or college is the view which is probably and happily destined to prevail.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

NEW JUVENILE JAIL.

The Salvation of the Youthful Offender.

THE new Juvenile Jail at Alipore was formerly opened on Monday afternoon (Nov. 18) by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The old reformatery school has been removed to Hazaribagh and the buildings are henceforth to be used as a jail for youthful prisoners—the main object being the wholly admirable one of separating the young men from the older and more hardened criminals. In this matter, India is only coming into line with all the civilised countries of the world, as Colonel Buchanan, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, pointed out in his excellent speech.

His Honor was met at the entrance to the jail by Colonel Buchanan and a number of other gentlemen interested in the project, including Mr. G. W. Kuchler, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, the Hon. Mr. Streetfeild, Major Vaughan, I.M.S., Major and Mrs. Mulvani, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, I.M.S. Lieut-Colonel Thompson, Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Mr. Bompas, Rev. W. K. Firminger, Rev. D. H. Gillan and Mr. Oldham.

Lieut.-Colonel Buchanan, in the course of his address, explained that the new jail for juveniles is an admission of the fact that it is next to impossible to reclain the hardened and habitual offender and a recognition of the fact that it is the duty of every State to do what it can to prevent the youth of the community from taking to habits of crime. The object of punishment shoul be to convert the propensity to idleness and disregard of law into habits of work, and to instil such habits of industy, order and discipline that the youth may be restored to society, not to prey on it, but to work honestly and diligently, and we should recognise that every youthful offender is still potentially a good citizen.

He said that the final resolution of a Congress held at Budapesth in 1905 was as follows:—"That all young or adolescent prisoners should during the whole of their sentences be rigorously separated from adults and to effect this special prisons or special divisions of prisons should be established. The fundamental principles to be observed in the treatment of these cases are:—

(i) The prisoners must be kept constantly occupied; except at meal times and hours of rest;

(ii) they they should be thought a trade;

(iii) work in the open air, farming and gardening is commended;

(iv) education to a limited extent should be provided;

(v) gymnastic and military drill should form a great part of the system.

So much for theory and for the experiences of other countries. What we propose to do in this jail is as follows:—To select youthful criminals who now go to the too large Central Jails in Calcutta and keep them in this jail. To give preference to (i) the more youthful convicts and (ii) those with longest sentences. To teach them trades, i.e., tinsmiths, blacksmiths, gunny bag sewing, jute-weaving, gardening, cooking, etc.

To teach them gymnastics daily for the better impressing lessons of obedience and discipline and for their physical improvements, and lastly it is to be hoped that we may be able in time to form a Committee of influential gentlemen European and Indian who will undertake the duty of trying to get work for these boys on release, which all authorities hold to be essential to be successful working of these systems of treating juvenile offenders. That the provision of such aid and supervision after discharge is difficult eveywhere is well known, but the experience of the after care of boys released from our Indian Reformatories has shown that in spite of considerable difficulties much can be and has been done. I do not propose to start such a Committee just at present. We are only beginning here and have not yet got into working order, but I was especially anxious to have this new prison opened now, in order that it should be honoured by the presence of our retiring Lieutenant-Governer as Sir Andrew Fraser has always warmly supported all such suggestions and has taken a very special interest in all prison matters, and especially in the management of reformatories and the treatment of youthful offenders.

Sir Andrew Fraser, in declaring the new prison open, said:—Colonel Buchanan, ladies and gentlemen,—I have very much pleasure in complying with the request which has been made by Colonel Buchanan that I should formally declare this new prison open.

The account which Colonel Buchanan has given of what has been done in other countries in regard to the custody of juveniles is exceedingly interesting. The important fact has to be realised that the reclamation of the hardened and habitual offender is a very rare thing indeed, and that we can only expect to obtain the reformation of the criminal which is the object most desired in our jail administration, by efforts directed mainly to children and young persons.

It is most desirable to have children separate from old offenders; and we are doing that in our reformatories which are rather in the nature of schools than of prisons. When we come to deal with adolescents we have to recognise that they have a more serious responsibility for their crimes than children have and that they must be punished, but at the same time we recognise that to allow them to associate with adult prisoners is rather to encourage them in crime than to take any measure to reform them. The adult criminal feels that he is looked on to a certain extent as a hero and guide by the younger men, and the influence which he has is undoubtedly strong and pernicious. We desire, as Colonel Buchanan says to restore the youth to society not to prey upon it, but to work honestly and diligently, and for that purpose we desire to confine young men separately from adults, and to bring the influences of discipline and instruction to bear on them so that they may acquire habits of industry and order.

The features of the discipline and training aimed at in the institution, have been brought out by Colonel Buchanan very clearly, The constant occupation, the acquisition of a useful trade, the open air excercise education up to a certain useful standard, and gymnastics and drill to develop the body and teach discipline are very essential. We shall subject to this system of training the more youthful convicts with the longest sentences, and we earnestly trust that we may be able to influence their minds so as to secure the reform of a considerable proportion of them, than which few more important services could be rendered to society, and for this work we desire in time to secure the co-operation of the public.

I desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging Colonel Buchanan's earnest devotion to his work, and his keen desire to advance the best interests of the prisoners, as well as to make their punishment effective, and of congratulating him on his inquiries at Home and on his success so far in applying the results of these inquiries in this province. We have had this matter before us for some time, and I am glad to open the jail before leaving the province. We have been able to open the jail thus early because of the removal of the old reformatory population to Hazaribagh, a measure which will, I trust, prove of great advantage. I declare the new jail open.

Subsequently his Honor was shown round the work room and saw the prisoners at work. At present there are about 170 young men of 16 or 18 in the jail, but it is expected that eventually there will be about 250.

THE FLOODS IN BURMA.

The transhipment of mails from up-country over the breaches on the railway line between Thabyedaung and Samon in Kyaukse district was accomplished on Thursday night. Tuesday's and Wednesday's ma'ls reached Rangoon a few minutes before two o'clock on Friday afternoon. No passengers arrived however. The Postmaster-General and his personal assistant left by the evening mail on Thursday for the scene of the breakdown to supervise the transhipment of the mails. Messages were received on Friday stating that it was expected that in consequence of floods the Minhla tank on the Myingyan branch of the railway was expected to burst. Arrangemants were being made to have the Telegraph department arrange a field telegraph service between the tank and Thazi station. Station masters in Upper and Lower Burma have been ordered to cease booking perishables and live stock beyond Samon in the up direction and Thabeydaung in the down direction until through connection is restored. A telegram from Kanbalu on the Mu Valley branch received on Friday, regarding the serious breach between that place and Kinn, states that ballast in some gaps is being entirely carried away, whilst a half section of 600 feet in length has gone. The carrying away is said to be due to the bank of the old Mu Canal bursting. It is expected that traffic will be restored in about three or four days time. Great difficulty is being experienced in getting material to fill in the breaches, and special ballast trains have been put on.—"Rangoon Gazette," (Nov. 16).

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE MIKADO."

Prolonged bouts of "musical comedy" have evidently not spoilt the taste of Calcutta audiences for comedy and music of a higher intellectual standard, as was shown by the crowded state of the Theatre Royal on Monday night and the enthusiastic appreciation displayed by the audience. Suddenly to turn a musical comedy company on to Gilbert and Sullivan was a somewhat daring experiment which was justified, however, by results. No one expected a production and a performance in which no faults could be found; on the contrary most of those present were surprised and gratified at the large measure of success attained, and the future appearances of the Bandmann Company in the Savoy operas will be looked forward to with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation. Especially is praise due to Mr. Gordon Stamford's work as conductor. The results showed once more his remarkable faculty for getting the best results out of the material at his disposal. The work of the small chorus and orchestra was quite excellent and reflected so much credit on all concerned that one might have supposed that they had nothing else to think about but the "Mikado," instead of bearing the burden of a host of other pieces as well.

Of the principals Mr. Dan Clifford as Pooh-Bah, was perhaps the most popular. He played the part without any slavish adherance to Savoy traditions, but in his own way made the best of its pompous humour. As Ko-Ko Mr. Danby was also good, though his singing left something to be desired. Miss Constance Lait acted charmingly and sang pleasingly as she always does; Miss Florence Beach who is a most attractive acquisition to the Bandmann Company, was a taking little Pitti-Sing and Miss Mabel Gregory as Peep-Bo completed a very pleasant trio of little maids. Mr. John Doran, as Nanki-Poo, was rather weak in his opening solo, but he improved later and in the duet "Were you not to Ko-Ko plighted?" which earned an enthusiastic encore, and other later members sang very pleasingly. Others who did well were Mr. Coyne as the Mikado, M. G. V. Arnold as Pish-Tush and Miss K. Birbeck as Katisha. Many of the numbers were encored, some more than once, and the famous Madrigal—which was excellently sung—brought down the House. Altogether Mr. Bandmann and his company are to be congratulated on the achievement of a decidedsuccess.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding to-morrow Tuesday the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November.

502.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits.—Plain clothes.

503.—E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

504.—STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E E Company:—

No 50 Sapper H Hayes.
No 51 Sapper S Barr.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd November.

556.—Detail for the week ending 28th instant:—

To-day Monday 23rd instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 24th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 25th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-20 p. m.

2. Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 26th, just—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

557 Extract from "Gazette of India" Army Department dated Simla 6th November 1908 is published for information:—

Medals and Decorations No 900—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the under-mentioned Officer:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Captain Vincent Cluge French.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 21.

Light islated falls of rain have occurred in the North of the Central districts and Burma.

Skies are lightly, or moderately overcast a Burma and South India, but in the rest of the country are clear. Humidity is in defect on the Konkan Coast the Deccan and the East United Provinces, and temperature is below normal in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

SILMA, NOVEMBER 22.

Colombo reports a fall of two inches of rain and Pamban a few cents.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme South of India, but elsewhere they are clear.

Forcast—Isolated falls of rain are probable in South of India,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind but contains the usual amount of moisture in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day and an excess at night at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has changed irregularly and is now in excess at Veraval, but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum remain lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Sikes are clear. Humidity is normal at Bombay and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum continues low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in moderate to large defect over the whole division. Temperature is generally normal during the day but is lower than usual at night.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear except in South India. Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (20th)	67·1	55·6	...	0·15
Jask (20th)	81·3	69·3	...	0.00
Muskat (20th)	83·3	72·1	...	0.00
Multan	79·8	54·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	76·4	43·9	...	0·00
Lahore	81·4	49·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	83·3	48·6	...	0·00
Ambala	79·5	44·5	...	0·00
Delhi	81·2	56·2	—	0·00
Agra	81·0	54·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	83·3	50·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	84·0	59·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	83·4	50·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	83·6	50·5	...	0.00
Jacobabad	87·1	49·3	...	0·00
Karachi	81·0	69·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	83·4	51·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	84·7	50·6	...	0·16
Kotah	85·0	57·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	84·1	58·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	85·8	66·2	...	0·00
Veraval	81·7	59·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·9	53·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	83·6	55·5	...	0·00
Surat	88·6	59·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	89·6	60·7	...	0·00
Deesa	91·3	15·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	83·0	48·8	...	0·00
Indore	82·6	49·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	77·5	45·8	...	0 00
Saugor	79·1	55·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad		...	...	...
Khandwa	83·7	49·1	...	0·07
Akola	83·7	48·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	81·5	54·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	80·1	52·6	...	0·00
Chanda	80·5	48·0	...	0·00
Raipur	79·7	56·1	...	0·00
Bombay	83·8	68·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·8	63·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	86·0	66·7	...	0 00
Karwar	88·8	59·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	83·9	48·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	79·9	48·0	...	0·00
Poona	84·0	46·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·3	56·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·7	52·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	81·3	56·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	82·7	50·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·9	50·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	81·8	53·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·2	69·4	...	0·03
Calicut	86·8	72·1	—	0·43
Cochin	88·2	75·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·5	73·0	...	1·40
Masulipatam	86·3	68·1	...	0· 3
Bellary	88·0	58·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	88·2	63·6	...	0·02
Madras	84·5	68·6	...	8·51
Bangalore	82·8	59·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	88·9	71·8	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	88·1	71·8	...	0·53
Negapatam	85·4	74·5	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

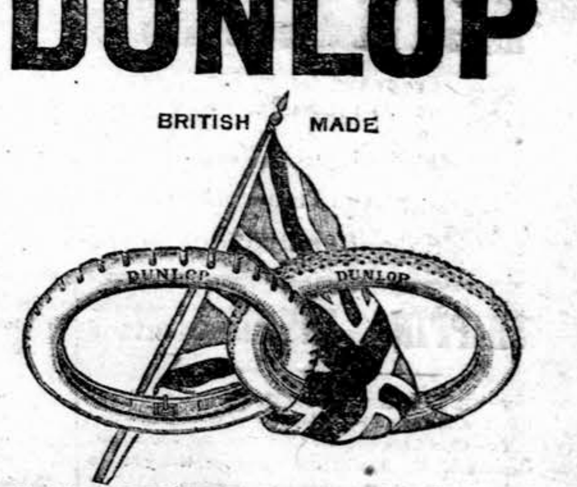
H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st November was 30·015 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial baromter, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

DUNLOP

Dunlops
First
The Rest
Nowhere.

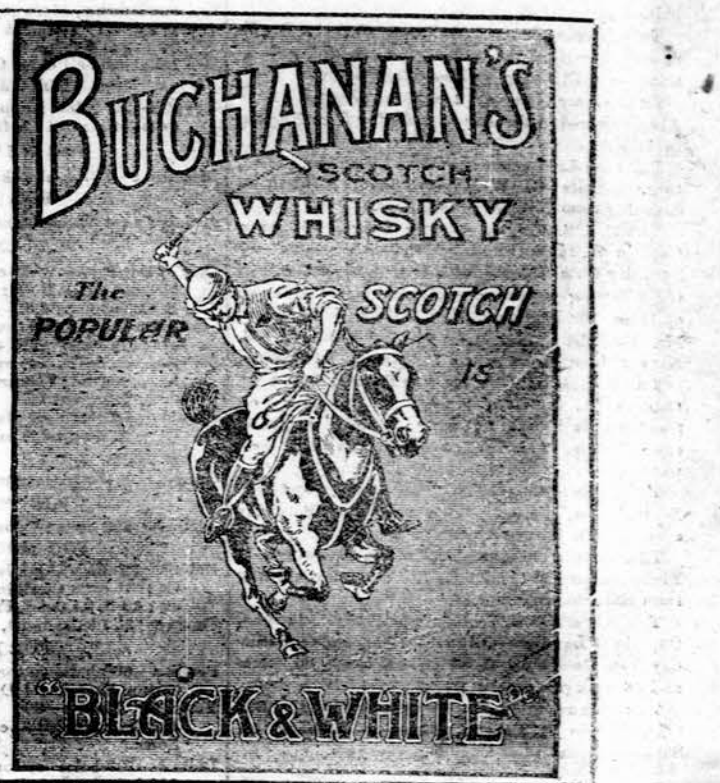


MOTOR TYRES.

IN ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.
Irish, Scotch, and R.A.C. 2.000 Miles Trials and 4 inch Tourist Trophy Race.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

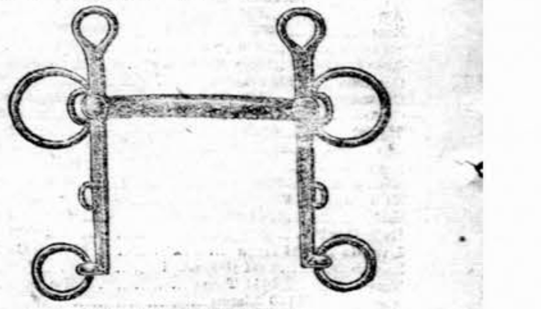
Can be had from all Motor Car Dealers.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

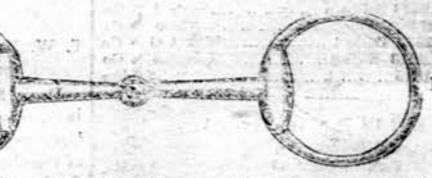
POPULAR RIDING BITS
IN GENUINE NEVER RUST METAL.

The 3 in 1 Rs. 15 Cash.



The Ramsey Pelham, Rs. 10-8 Cash.

IMPROVED EGG BUTT RING SNAFFLE PREVENTS LIP NIPPING. Rs. 6-8 each.



ALL BITS GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY ENGLISH MAKE AND TESTED. Rs. 6-8 each.

McALPIN & HUGGETT, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-c untry.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT
Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING
AND
MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

Ladies Trimmed Hats- - -

200 TO CHOOSE FROM

Reflecting the dictates of the present day Fashions. Make a point of seeing them before purchasing elsewhere.

THE "BERYL" HAT

as per illustration chiffon shape with handsome tips, Ribbon and fall at back, a most handsome and becoming Hat.

Price,

Rs. 25-8

in Black or White.

THE "GLADYS" HAT

as per illustration, flop shape, underlined brown with chiffon and trimmed on top with flowers and chiffon with ribbon ties. In Black, White or any colour.

Price,

Rs. 19-8

only.

THE "CYBAL" HAT

as per illustration, truly an elegant style composed of wire shape covered net with silk and lace with handsome tip in front, made to suit any face, in Black, White or colour.

Price,

Rs. 27-8

only.

THE "HELMA" HAT

as per illustration a charming and becoming Hat, wire shape covered chiffon and trimmed Ribbon and lace with tiny tips, in Black, White or any colour.

Price,

Rs. 23-8

only.

THE "PHYLISS" HAT

Handsome Black chiffon Hat as per illustration made on wire shape and trimmed with chiffon and Ribbons, with fall at back and 2 Handsome feather Plumes, made in Black and White to suit any face.

Price,

Rs. 25-8

each.

PARRY, SMITH & CO.,

NOVELTY MILLINERS, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 21.

As the tournament progresses, the interest in it is intensified, and certainly the two games played on Saturday were full of interest. The Divisional Staff met the 26th Cavalry No. 2, and defeated them. It was a magnificent gain, but the Cavalry experienced the worst of luck all through.

FIRST GAME.

LINCOLNS vs. M. I. No. 1.

UMPIRES:—Major Spedding and Lieut. Wallace.

1ST CHUKKER.—Shortly after the start the Lincolns found their way up to the M. I. end and placed a goal to their credit and two minutes' later Cragg added another and after a considerable amount of up and down play the chukker closed.—Lincolns, 2 goals; M. I., No. 1, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Lincolns were on to it and galloping up to the M. I. posts at once hit a goal. The next instant they scored again. Some sticky play followed in midfield till the M. I. were away into the Lincolns' end but before they could get a chance to score the Lincolns' drew away to the opposite end, and before the M. I. had time to come up they scored. A moment later, the Lincolns scored a fourth goal.—Lincolns, 4 goals; M. I., nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—From a run down from the half way flag, the Lincolns were quickly at the M. I goal and Cragg dribbled the ball through. The next minute they scored a second goal and were on the point of hitting a third.—Lincolns, 2 goals; M. I. No. 1, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Starting from behind the M. I. line, the Lincolns were on to the ball and speedily placed two goals to their credit in rapid succession. Shortly after a scrimmage occurred directly in front of the M. I. posts when Barlow got the lucky hit and scored.—Lincolns, 3 goals; M. I. No. 1 nil.

Score:—

Lincolns minus 3 .... 9 Goals.
M. I. plus 3.......................... 3 Goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 2 vs. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

UMPIRES:—Capt. Skipwith and Lieut. Long

1ST CHUKKER.—The Cavalry were the first to force the pace, and getting within range of the Staff goal, attempted to score but missed when the Staff got to the ball at once and sweeping clean down to the Cavalry posts, hit the initial goal of the game. A moment later the chukker ended.—Divisional staff, 1 goal; 26th Cavalry No. 2, nil.

2ND CHUKKER—A minute after the start the Staff were up at the Cavalry end and Hocken being at close quarters drove the ball through the sticks. The Cavalry, at this juncture appeared determined to return lost laurels. They afforded the Staff a pretty anxious minute at the latter's end, but just as they were within an ace of scoring Martin chipped in and hit the spheroid out of its dangerous position. Soon after the chukker ended.—Divisional Staff, 1 goal; 26th Cavalry No. 2, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in action, the General had a long range shot for goal but missed by an inch. Then the Cavalry got the ball down to the opposite quarter and had almost a similar experience when Chaytor got away to about a yard from the Staff flags and missed. The rest of the chukker was distinguished by very fast up and down gallops.—Divisional Staff, nil; 26th Cavalry No. 2, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—A minute after the start, the Cavalry galloped down to the Staff post and let drive for goal, but just missed when the Staff at once cleared to the opposite end where the General passed the ball on to Cassim Shah who shot it through. On changing ends, the Cavalry drove the ball along to the mouth of the Staff goal, but just then Hocken forged to the front and hit the ball out of danger, and a few seconds later the chukker ended.

Divisional Staff .... 3 Goals.
26th Cavalry No. 2............ Nil.

Both scratch.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

LINCOLNS VS. LEICESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 21.

The Lincolns and the Leicesters meet on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon and after a very close struggle from beginning to end of a most interesting and exciting game, the Leicesters won by 2 goals to 1.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A class had still not materialized by Saturday afternoon, so the proceedings were opened by B class. Not B class of old, the dirty disreputable and many other adjectived but bright and beautiful as the morning. The three Pixies were all as smart as the best of new sails and white paint could make them, while Mannikin was simply a dream of beauty.

All four came up to the line pretty well together, but Pixie was off first and at once began to stretch away. Erin seemed to be footing it to a good tune to begin with, but soon tailed off, while Trixie hung on to the leader's heels as far as B buoy. Here it was gybe and set running canvas for a long dead run in a light wind to the Mark buoy. Pixie ran away from Trixie while both dropped Erin, and Mannikin stuck close to the latter. All turned about at the buoy and stood up harbour on the port tack. Mannikin once began to outpoint the rest, but her skipper overdid it a bit and she did not get through the water as quickly as she might have done. Nevertheless she overhauled Erin before the schooner was reached and was third round, but a long way behind the leader. Round the small course no changes took place, Pixie sailing faultlessly increased her lead from Trixie and romped home an easy winner, Mannikin taking second prize.

Nine of C class went away to a lively thing in starts. Sitara had the weather berth with Clutha on her lee quarter, Tomtit being on the lee quarter of Clutha. There was a fine jam under the schooner, as for some unknown reason Tomtit luffed up into Clutha and the latter tried to push Sitara on to the schooner in a quite unnecessary effort to give way.

Sitara held in shore and Lapwing went after her very fast and had a try for her lee which failed and necessitated an attack on her weather. Sitara was ready for her and the two set a course for Ballard Pier and then tried to take a short cut through the bund of the dock extension. After an exchange of sentiments, Sitara finally permitted Lapwing to clear the rocks and the latter went through her weather and went after Tomtit and Clutha. The rest kept out in the stream and dropped behind a lot. At B buoy, Clutha was well in the lead with Tomtit second, Lapwing being close on the latter and placing herself nicely to windward after the gybe. Lapwing was soon second and thanks to the continual scrapping between Clutha and Tomtit ran a long way ahead. Sitara got going again and came along like a steamer passing Lapwing before the buoy was reached and rounding first, Clutha was next to Lapwing with Tomtit sticking to her, the rest being well tailed out. All except Curlew stood over to the Bombay shore, the latter starting away on a speculation of her own which proved most judicious. The breeze had improved steadily and the beat home was done in a good sailing breeze and with little sea the small boats plugged away to windward in fine style. Lapwing soon worked past Sitara and though not pointing as high as Tomtit, slowly increased her lead from the latter. Clutha still kept on worrying Tomtit and the two sailed a desperate race all the way home. A good deal of cross tacking was indulged in as they drew in shore which proved to Lapwing's advantage and she had a safe lead from the rest by the time Middle Ground was reached. Curlew had held right on up the far shore and could now be seen in the far distance and was watched anxiously by Lapwing's crew.

The former was coming over at a tremendous pace and for a long time it looked as if she would do Lapwing out of the run, but as it turned out, she had overstood a good bit and coming in with her sheets slacked away, was only able to save her time for first prize by a narrow margin, Lapwing getting second prize.

The boats behind had closed up a good deal, Valkyrie especially having improved her position and being third. Maud was unfortunate in carrying away her bobstay early in the race and the temporary repairs effected by the crew were not sufficient to allow her to do her best. Sitara came along wonderfully well in the hands of a new skipper and was fourth after a well sailed race—altogether a very pleasant afternoon's sailing and a hard sailed and close contested race. Those who disbelieved in the existence of an A class were reassured by the sight of Sapphire lying at her moorings in the evening and it is hoped that in a month or two this class will actually put in an appearance at the starting line.

The following races were sailed on Saturday:—

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	1-39	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 48 38	2 16 59
Trixie ...	0-49	Officers, Royal Scots	5 44 40	2 13 51
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall & E Y Watson...	5 39 32½	2 9 32½
Mannikin...	2-28	Officers, R. A.	5 46 32	2 14 4

Course No. 37 plus 2 = 9·9 miles Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Pixie; 2nd Prize won by Trixie saves entrance fee Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Times. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster	5 44 46	1 59 46
Coralie ...	5 20	Col H Mead ...	5 47 22	1 57 2
Maud ...	1 20	Officers, R E...	5 47 53	2 1 33
Clutha ...	2 40	J J Welch	5 45 45	1 58 5
Lapwing...	1 20	Capt R S J Gillespie	5 41 45	1 55 25 (2)
Curlew ...	4 40	C A Wordsworth	5 44 16	1 54 36 (1)
Jean......	7 20	C N Moberley...	5 49 10	1 56 50
Sitara ...	5 20	Wardlaw Milne	5 46 24	1 56 4 (4)
Valkyrie...	7 20	R Walker	5 48 0	1 55 40 (3)

Course No. 37 = 8 miles. Wind W. N W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Curlew; 2nd Prize won by Lapwing and 3rd Prize won by Valkyrie—Time limit 6-45 p.m. Sitara saves entrance fee.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd November 1908. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...
Teheran ...	22	12	30 p.m.	0	16
Suez	22	1	30 p.m.	0	20

NOTICE.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (19-11-08).

THE Oxford Hymn Book, which will be published immediately, has been prepared by the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Strong, and the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. Sanday. It is divided into four books: first hymns for times and seasons; second hymns for saints' days, sacraments, and special occasions; third; general and; fourth, Latin hymns. There are 350 hymns in all, but several are set to more than one tune, and the indexes fill upwards of forty pages in the music edition. The editors' ideal has been to make a selection of these hymns which appear to satisfy a certain standard and to be content with an approximate application of them to particular occasions. The nearest example of the type that they have had in mind is the hymn book used in the University Church at Oxford, and the Oxford Hymn Book might be called an expanded edition of this. For the music, the selection of which has been guided by somewhat similar principles to those used for the words, the editors have relied throughout upon the advice of Dr. Basil Hardwood organist of Christ Church; and the music type is a new fount, specially cast, based upon the famous Walpergen fount. Mr. Henry Frowde is the publisher for the Clarendon Press.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SECUNDERABAD CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Additional Wards Opened.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Wednesday, the 18th instant, a very pleasant evening was spent at the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad. The occasion was the opening ceremony, by the Hon'ble the Resident, of three new Wards—a combined Ward for Europeans and Parsis, the gift of Mr. Shapoorji Edulji Chenai, of Hyderabad; a Ward for caste women, presented by Mr. Moothial Ramanah, of Secunderabad; and the Lady Minto Ward for children, erected by public subscriptions—the foundation-stones of all of which, as the Hon'ble the Resident observed in his speech, were so auspiciously laid by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto last November. Before I proceed further in my account of the evening's entertainments, let every praise be first given, as has been rightly accorded them, to the two enterprising good spirits, Major E. St. A. Wake and Surgeon-Colonel Thompson. They seem to be wonderful geniuses in Nature, heaven-born for the exclusive welfare of the peoples placed by Divine ordinance under their fostering care. Under their guidance of human affairs, one sees a perfect paradise—a haven of rest—for suffering humanity, in the vast expansion and extension of this Hospital, placing it side by side, if not superseding, other institutions of its kind, in the Presidency towns of British India. The attendance was large at this opening ceremony. The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer arrived at 5 o'clock, precisely at the time appointed, accompanied by his A.-D.-C. and the First Assistant Resident. A spacious "shamiana" was pitched in the compound and on a dais covered with beautiful carpets were seats for the Hon'ble the Resident, H. E. the Minister, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Garrison, the First Assistant Resident, Colonel Thompson, Major Wake, and the two philanthropic donors, viz., Messrs. Shapoorji Edulji Chenai and Moothial Ramanah. The inside and outside arrangements of the tent were perfect, pots of flowers and cretons having been profusely arranged; and with a mixed company consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, some in uniform, and some in civil dress—and Indian gentlemen of all classes, the scene presented was quite unique. To the disappointment of everybody present, Colonel Thompson, of course, could not be present; but his Deputy, Surgeon-Captain Burgess, undertook the task in his behalf and read the report, each word being quite distinct, which was listened to with attention and delight. During the reading of the report, the good citizens, especially the donors named and Seth Ramgopal were applauded for their many acts of benevolence. The report embodied many salient points, amongst which may be mentioned that of having in its service an efficient staff of nurses, trained in the Hospital under Miss Bayley, who are well able to compete with any Diplomaed midwife or sick nurse; of securing a Hindu lady, who graduated in Medicines in one of the Colleges in London solely for caste women; and lastly, inviting the co-operation and help of private Practitioners, in sending their cases for admission into the Hospital, where they could be carefully tended and looked after and of attending such cases themselves.

Mr. Shapoorji next read a few lines which he had jotted down for the information of the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, and handing him a beautiful casket, containing a silver key, he requested that the European and Parsi Wards, which he erected and equipped with separate rooms for men and women to accommodate sixteen persons, may be declared open. Mr. Bhoomiah followed suit and handed a similar casket with a request to open the Caste Women's Ward, having four beds and an operating room with apparatus. The papers read, especially of Mr. Shapoorji, elicited much praise from the appreciative audience, Colonel Thompson and Major Wake being the chief recipients of gratitude for their labour of love.

The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer then rose smilingly, amidst thundering applause. He was in high spirits and spoke very encouragingly of the Medical profession and regretted that he had ever chosen for himself the part of a "Hakhim" rather than that of the "Hakeem." He pleasantly began by saying that it afforded him immense pleasure and he considered it a privilege in being present at such a delightful gathering. Turning to H. E. the Minister, he complimented the citizens of Secunderabad for showing their genuine sympathy with the bereaved, the distressed and homeless, rendered destitute by the late disaster, to which His Excellency gracefully bowed. Next, he spoke of the good work done by the Civil Hospital, held Major Wake and Colonel Thompson in high esteem for making this Institution a real home for the sick, compared with what it was ten years ago; that the Government grant went up from ten to forty thousand rupees a year—a fact that clearly portrays what developments and success it has achieved of late during the able incumbency of Colonel Thompson. He hoped that the co-operation and spirit of the citizens, as at present manifested, and their cordial relationship with its officials will ever continue to remain; he deplored the apathy as pointed out to him in the Report, of the mass of ignorant yet educated class of people trusting their precious lives in the hands of dangerous quacks, submitting to their hard treatment of diet, etc., but he hoped that discerning people would largely avail themselves of the blessings conferred upon suffering humanity by the present Institution which is fitted up with all the most recent improvements of modern medical science. The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer then proceeded to illustrate, as an object lesson for the would-be bigot, how that the wild hill tribes dwelling on our frontier once spurned the idea of seeking for European medical aid, but now they bless it, seeing the incalculable good it does in mitigating distress and pain; they bring their sick and dying and leave them confidently to the tender care of the European doctors and the ministering angels of the fair sex; he therefore hoped that the superstition which prevails largely in Indian minds will gradually sink and wear away. In his illustrations of the wild tribes Mr. O'Dwyer carried the entire audience with him; he spoke with considerable humour and was very pleasant. In conclusion, he warmly thanked the two donors by their names and resumed his seat amidst vociferous applause. He then proceeded to the different Wards in company of H. E. the Minister and General Rimington and formally opened them, a duty which he observed was most pleasing to him. The whole company then repaired to a wing of the Countess of Minto Ward, where light refreshments were served out to them in abundance, provided for the occasion by the forethought of Mr. Shapoorji, whose munificence is so well-known. The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer took tea and in company with the Minister, both having been profusely garlanded, left amidst ringing cheers. The evening's entertainment terminated with the band playing the National Anthem.

OPIUM revenue is now almost as much better than the estimates this year as railway revenue is worse than them, but the nett result leaves the Government of India very much upon the wrong side of account.

THE CONGRESS AND CALCUTTA MODERATES.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's Views.

WE publish the following letter sent by Sir P. M. Mehta in reply to the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath's letter, asking for his views in regard to the so-called compromise proposals:—

MATHERAN, NOVEMBER 12.

My dear Bhupendra Nath,—I got your letter of the 8th only this morning as it had to be sent on here from Bombay. As your meeting is on the 15th there is hardly time to write as fully and in such detail as I should desire. I must, therefore, content myself by putting down the few following brief notes of my views on the questions you refer to, or rather the material points involved in them.

1. The so-called "creed" as it is somewhat clumsily dubbed:—The events which took place in Nagpur and Surat, and circumstances under which the Congress broke up in Surat make it now absolutely essential that the unwritten law on which the Congress was based from the very commencement, namely that it was to be a legal and constitutional movement carried on by our organization, which loyally accepted British rule, should be now put in express words, at once clear and unambiguous, unassailable by any such dialectical chicanery as in the last Congress on the Boycott resolution, when the words agreed to as meaning one thing were attempted to be explained into another and a very different thing. It is no use shutting one's eyes to the fact, within our own knowledge. I can speak with authority as regards so-called extremist leaders in the Bombay Presidency that some secretly cherish the idea of using the Congress for aims and methods not altogether constitutional. It is impossible therefore to let any doubt exist as to the character of the Congress organization and movement. It would be unpardonable in us to do so after the events at Nagpur and Surat, the full import of which has unfortunately never been understood by distant provinces like Bengal and the Punjab, and after the way in which a section of the Indian Press has reiterated over and over again its emphatic views of the policy which they recommend should now be followed in regard to the agitation of Indian questions. It must be remembered that the necessity for giving written expression to the unwritten law on which I have said the Congress was from the first based was recognized by over one thousand Delegates to the Surat Congress, including nearly all the most representative Congress-men from all parts of the country, including several who now raise all sorts of technical and petty objections to the subscription of the constitutional creed.

With regard to this point it must also be borne in mind as already pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Khare, in his reply to a requisition sent to him, that so far as the next Congress at Madras is concerned it must be held under the rules framed by the Committee that met at Allahabad under the mandate of the Convention, and that there is no power or authority anywhere now existing to alter or dispense with them. Indeed so far as the "creed" is concerned, it was framed by the Convention itself to fix the character of the organisation to be constituted and the Allahabad Committee had no power to dispense with or modify or alter it. It is futile and unmanly to whine over the paucity of members that met at Allahabad and the character of the voting. There was a full and animated discussion and not a word could be reasonably said against the validity or binding of the proceedings which were conducted with propriety and regularity.

2. Then comes the question of the four Resolutions. You will pardon me if I use strong language in dealing with it, I cannot conceive any thing more monstrous and impudent than the demand in that behalf. It was made before the Congress met at Surat and is trotted out again now. To any one conversant with the ins and outs of the matter it is perfectly clear that it is a disingenuous device to save their faces, i. e. to say, to cover their discomfitured retreat from the personal question as to the appointment of a President which was attempted to be rushed through at Nagpur which was believed to be a favourable stronghold for their purposes. The least examination of the demand betrays its disingenuous character. Is it not an attempt to stay the Subjects Committee and the full Congress from discussing and deliberating on every subject that may be regularly brought before it and deciding it according to its judgment and conscience? What is the object in demanding that the four Calcutta Resolutions must be adopted? Why is anybody to be bound to do so, if his conscientious convictions are not in favour of any part of them? If as is alleged there is a majority in their favour, surely that majority can carry them both through the Subjects Committee and the Congress, and any agreement to adopt them is needless. If there is not a majority in favour of altering or modifying them, such an agreement as is demanded is a monstrous attempt to impose the will of the minority on the majority. Can any fair and reasonable man fail to make out the real character and meaning of a demand of this sort, made, be it remembered, both before and after the Session at Surat?

3. I now come to the plea of a United Congress. I cannot help saying that there is a great deal of mawkish sentimentality in the passionate appeals for union at all cost. For my part I think it is most desirable that each set of distinct convictions should have their separate Congresses. To jumble them up in one body confuses the real understanding of the extent to which opinion really tends in one direction or another, and it is not possible to make out what are the dimensions of the cleavage and difference of opinion existing on any particular question. It is therefore desirable that persons holding nearly the same opinions and principles should organize themselves into bodies where they can expound them and lay them before the public in a clear and consistent from. The public could then have the issues clearly before them and their deliberate judgment can declare itself by the growing favour they would accord to any particular association. For God's sake let us have done with all inane and slobbery whine about unity where there is really none. Let each consistent body of views and principles have its own Congress in an honest and straightforward way, and let God, i.e., truth and wisdom judge between us all. I have written this letter in great haste so that it may reach you in time. Imperfectly as I have been obliged to express myself, the views which I have tried to set forth are views which I have formed after careful consideration.—Believe me, my dear Bhupendra Nath, yours very sincerely,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

RETURNS published on Friday show that the civil revenue, including railways and opium, to the end of October last, is fifty-three crores against fifty-seven crores in the corresponding period last year, and there has been no corresponding decrease in expenditure to set against this heavy loss of revenue.

THE TEACHING OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

The following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd September:—

"I have the honour to report that the Acting Executive Health Officer, Bombay, informs me that the course of instruction on sanitary science to Government students for the current year was brought to a close on the 24th, 25th and 28th July last on which dates the examination of the students was held. The Examiners were the Acting Executive Health Officer and the Acting Santary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay. Lectures were given by Dr. Turner, Drs. B. K. Goldsmith and Sorab C. Hormasji, Assistant to the Health Officer, and Dr. K. B. Shroff, the Senior Deputy Health Officer. The students were shown the outdoor work of the Health Department and practical sanitation generally.

When the class was opened there were 3 L.M. and S., 4 L.C.E., and 6 G.B.V.C. students.

Nine students appeared for the examination and passed.

As the attendance of M. G. Oka, D. M. Vasawada K. Y. Kulkarni and B. K. Badami fell short of the prescribed minimum of ¾ths of the total number of days, viz., 32 out of 43, they are not entitled to stipends.

I have the honour to recommend the following for stipends:—1. S. H. Boyce, L. M. and S. 2 A. E. Cooper, L.C.E. 3. M. K. Variava, L.C.E. 4. M. F. Surveyor, L.C.E. 5. N. T. Mehta, G.B.V.C.

One stipend lapses for want of an eligible candidate.

"I submit a bill according to the usual scale, and request that if it is approved it may be returned to me for countersignature. No charge is made on account of two students who attended only 2 and 3 lectures."

On the above the following Resolution has been issued:—The payment of the scholarships recommended by the Director of Public Instruction and the list of charges including an honorarium of Rs. 250 to Lieut.-Colonel Arnim are sanctioned.

The course may be continued experimentally for another year.

"THE Light Side of Egypt" is a diverting series of sketches in colour by Mr. Lance Thackeray illustrating terse and amusing letterpress, presumably by Mr. George Ade, though the title page is silent on that point. The book is one of Messrs. Black's, which is to say that the colour-reproduction is as good as it can be, and Messrs. Macmillan are the agents for India. Some of the sketches are a genuine pleasure to the eye, and all are clever. Mr. Thackeray has made happy use of the incongruities of his subject, and his mockery of the tourist's cockney or transatlantic vulgarities in view of the Sphinx or the Pyramids is decidedly entertaining.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 21.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

6-07 S K Tyabji Mahomedbhoy alias Mahomed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.

Short Cause.

481-08 Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framvz Jamsetji Aga and others M B Chothia. (Short cause.)

Long Causes.

119-07 J G Billimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
278-08 Bhaishunker K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchund Abirchund Daga vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Payne and Co.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others Pirosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinshaw and D, and Serabji and J
673-08 J R and D Hirabai widow vs Gokulbai widow Bhaishunker K and G
715-08 P N Billimoria Hassam Haji Sumar vs Bai Saraswatibai widow and others Smetham B and Co
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.
5-08 S J Jindah Bine Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

50-08 Payne and Co Valibai widow vs Hunsa Navranji a firm Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

839-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manchersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff In person part heard.
728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.
459-07 Jehangir and S Sonabai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For postponement.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

WRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification, for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

THE
SCHIEDMAYER
(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS :
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

ST. JOSEPH'S
CONVENT SCHOOL,
PANCHGANI.

THIS is a Boarding and Day School in one of the healthiest and most charming spots of the Bombay Presidency. The course of studies ranges from the Kindergarten to the Senior Cambridge Locals. Pupils are prepared for the Trinity College London Music Exams. A Technical Class for a Practical Course of Domestic Science will be started in 1909. Government Scholarships are competed for, and a Scheme of Drawing, which qualifies pupils to obtain Art Grade Certificates, is in efficient progress. Physical Drill and organised Games are a popular feature of the School.

Classes RE-COMMENCE, January 18th, 1909.
For further information re terms, etc. apply to
THE SUPERIORESS.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY
11, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

DOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1908.

THE IDEAL ROAD.

THE Road Congress convened in Paris, in October last, offered first-rate opportunities, amply utilised, for the interchange of ideas between delegates from every part of the world. The members of the Congress, besides being of twenty different nationalities, were of many types, makers of roads, travellers by road, traffic managers and skilled engineers, all with a living interest in working out the problem, or rather series of problems, before the Congress. They proved themselves practical men, not given to bewailing the changed conditions of traffic, but accepting its present phase, with the expansion and alterations that are bound to come, as the basis of the situation to be provided for. Road-making, they willingly admitted, must be altered to suit modern methods of traffic. Two thousand two hundred persons attended the Congress sessions and debated the question of the road, printed papers on importent points were contributed by many of the members and duly considered, and the discussions in not a few cases took unexpected directions. Road-makers representing many countries did not throw the blame for dilapidations on motorists—who be it said in passing were in the minority—they frankly admitted, that the change in traffic must be met by improvements in road-making and road material, and they seemed to feel that their professional reputation was at stake until the problem was solved. They spoke strongly on the need for abolishing dust, abused bad foundations, hog-backed highways that force vehicles to take the risk of side-slips, badly laid and coarse pavé, and other evils. Progress was the key-note of the Congress, not regret for the halcyon days of the rough and ready Macadam. As the *Times* correspondent says, in Latin, praise of the good old days was entirely absent from the discussions. There are so many points to consider in the great road question that no general rules could possibly be made that could apply to every country. Soil, climate, rainfall and geographical contour entail different methods, and the engineer is dependent not only on them, but on the material available at his hand, so that the resolutions within the compass of the Congress never rose above respectable generalities that could not be gainsaid.

They were "splendid examples of the obvious," we are told, such, as that the greater the speed of the mechanical vehicle the more it wears the road, and that raising or decreasing speed too rapidly is just as damaging to the surface. Studded tyres were condemned as serious sinners, and it was suggested that traction engines should be "compelled" to discard ribbed wheels and adopt smooth ones instead. It is not one bit likely that studded tyres and ribbed wheels will be abandoned, however, for they are almost as permanent institutions as the motor car and the traction engine and were invented to meet serious risks to which both vehicles are exposed on any road. The Congress officially recognised the fact that if the condition of a road be unsuitable to motor traffic, the road itself is injured by the traffic, and advised removal, in the interest of the road, of everything that might injure vehicles using it. In this resolution or affirmation the Congress admitted the theory that the road must be made to suit the traffic, not the traffic to suit the road. As to road signs there was a unanimous expression that they should be uniform for all countries, seeing that international touring was on the increase, and as a measure of justice to other road-users and traffic generally. A series of four was recommended, one for obstructions across roads, another for dangerous corners, a third for level crossings and the fourth for dangerous cross-roads. The moral that British delegates brought away from Pari[illegible] that road-making and maintaining in [illegible] Britain ought to be under the [illegible] of some Government department. [illegible] are but three countries out of th[illegible] represented on the Congress that central department responsible for their roads. These are Great Britain, Australia and Switzerland, yet the first spends well over two millions sterling on her 27,556 miles of main roads, which are controlled by hundreds of different bodies on various systems. France spends on her 23,823 miles of "routes nationales" £1,224,558, and this correspondent shares the opinion of most travellers that the main roads of France are far and away better in every sense than English roads, while the cost per mile for engineering and maintenance was, in 1906, £51 in France against £73 in England.

In regard to road-making and materials there were many opinions among the delegates. The use of tar as a binder found supporters in the more experienced road-builders of several countries, and the Congress easily passed a resolution in favour of the continuation and extension of trials which incorporated tar or similar products in the surface material of roads. A solid foundation covered with small pave worked in with "Kleinpflaster" was also recommended. The description of the ideal road generally agreed on was that it should be "hard, non-slippery, and water-proof." It might, and probably would, cost much more than the casual make of road, but it would be vastly cheaper in maintenance. There were engineers among the delegates who confessed to finding difficulties in supplying roads equally suitable to mechanical and horse traffic. Impervious adamant roads fit the motor, but horse owners bitterly complain of the havoc to the legs of their steeds. If the road is made comfortable for horses, the motor rips it up at once. It is, however, hinted that it should not be "beyond the united wisdom of the read-making world" to invent a type of road that would not ruin horses or be ruined by motors. There were exhibits at the Congress illustrating the excellence of many highways in use for years; a piece of a Liverpool road was cut out and sent over. It consisted of granite, "grouted" with pitch, and was laid down seven years ago by Mr. Brodie. Nothing had been spent on that section for all that time, while a neighbouring section constructed of ordinary maccadam and subject to the same traffic had required repair seven times over. The traffic on both sections was calculated at more than 60,000 tons per superficial yard yearly. Paris has added 1,550,823 metres to her asphalted roads in the last thirty-five years. Tar came into use on roads as late as 1904, and by the end of 1907, Paris had treastd 360,000 metres (220 miles) with this substance with good results. Successful as this first International Road Congress has been, it is confidently hoped that the next, which will be held at Brussels in 1910, will result in still more practical ideas in regard to the making and maintenance of the great highways of the world.

◆

THE POSITION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. BENEATH the congratulatory phrases uttered at the Straits Settlements Dinner recently was a note of pessimism which was not unfounded. The gamble in tin has been, in its way, as big as the Bombay land gamble and Singapore must not expect to recoup its losses with the same rapidity with which they were made. As Lord Crew remarked the Colony is suffering partly, if not, as he said, more from other people's gambling than its own, but there can be no doubt that the situation has been brought about by a sudden and startling deviation from sound business methods on the part of the European Community, especially the banks, in an attempt to get the better of the wily Chinee. The experiment is not likely to be repeated and meanwhile much lost ground has to be regained. In the first place there has been a somewhat steady decline in trade in recent years though in general trade low water mark seems to have been reached and there is hope of a wave of returning prosperity. The hope, however, of a material reduction in the charges at the Tanjong Pagar Dock are not likely to be fulfilled for some little while. According to the last report there was last year a revenue sufficient to cover outgoings in the form of interest and other fixed charges and to allow of reserves against special contingencies being built up, but this last has to be done very slowly and very cautiously, and were the revenue greater the increase would be instantly demanded for the purpose of providing greater facilities in working. We find that for the half year ending June 30, the balance of revenue account was less by about 60,000 dollars than for the half year ending December. But it is fractionally better than for the first half of 1907, so that the comparison is less unfavourable than it might appear to be at first sight. In a purely commercial sense, also, the comparison is satisfactory. During the first half of 1907 the number of vessels using the wharves was 1,286, and the tonnage was 2,031,289, and for the half year ending June it was 1,222 vessels with a tonnage of 2,447,845. The tonnage of cargo dealt with was 678,866 inward and 558,865 outward. It is as well to point out, however, that as the figures for the first half of the year are always a little lower than the second, there must be some little delay until a comparison of the exact state of affairs can be made. Reference may, however, be made to what is already known. As has been seen the tonnage for the first half of the year compares favourably with previous similar periods, but the value of imports showed a decline of nearly seventeen and a half million dollars or about 10·4 per cent. and the exports a decline of ninety-eight and three-qurrter million dollars or about 12·4 per cent. The only consolation to be found is that the decline has been in values and that the tonnage of the port has remained fairly steady, for under these circumstances there is nothing to show that other sources of supply are capturing the market and therefore there is no reason to fear a permanent fall in prosperity.

◆

THE TREATMENT OF SEDITION. THE Under Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Rees, the other day, declined, on behalf of Lord Morley, to make any definite statement as to the steps Government contemplated for the suppression of sedition and punishment of crime in India. But we may take it that the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association will have considerable weight. What they ask is the immediate establishment of a special tribunal of High Court Judges to deal summarily with all persons accused of committing such offences. Further they recommend that properly recorded confessions made by approvers in such cases should be admissible as evidence, even if the approver may himself have been murdered prior to cross-examination upon the statement. A modification of the Indian law of conspiracy so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the English law is also regarded by these bodies as a pressing necessity. It is evident that the powers at present possessed by the Courts are inadequate to deal with the situation, and extended powers are necessary. The adoption of Calcutta's recommendations would meet the necessities of the case.

◆

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL. FRIENDS of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal must not be lulled into a feeling of security by the quashing of the sentences of some ninety Indians who were fined £50 each for re-entering the Transvaal. That Mr. Gandhi's sentence has not been reversed is enough proof that the persecution is not at an end. Moreover, those who were liberated after appeal had already served practically a month's imprisonment. They will doubtless be brought up again soon under some other section, so it is not time for the agitation which has been started to cease. Nothing but the removal of the disabilities suffered by educated Indians will satisfy their demands or ours.

◆

MALARIA. WE are glad to find that Government realises the extent of the malaria epidemic in Bombay and has taken steps to investigate the epidemic, its causes and the best means of dealing with it. The Corporation, the Port Trust and Improvement Trust are to be represented on a Committee which will be presided over by an independent Government official and we may expect that active measures, which ought to have been adopted months ago, will now be under taken.

GOVERNMENT will assemble at Bombay on Monday, the 7th December.

IN consequence of the Viceroy's change of programme, Sir Andrew Fraser has abandoned his intention of paying a visit to Agra during the current week.

WHEN passing sentence on the batch of old offenders, on Friday last, Mr. Justice Russell observed that the Factory Commission had reported that, taking the average of a large number of convicts in jails, and mill hands in India, the former weighed individually 10lbs. more than the latter. It seemed to his Lordship an anomaly that dishonest persons should put on weight at the expense of the State while persons earning an honest living did not do so. He had therefore determined to make a new departure in dealing with old offenders by sentencing them to whipping only.

MR. A. G. HOBART HUMPDEN, Conservator of Forests, retires from the 12th instant.

SIR LANCELOT HARE's resumption of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam is notified.

THE Hon'ble and Mrs. Henry Brougham, who are touring in India, have arrived in Madras and are staying at Government House, Guindy.

GENERAL SIR EDMOND BARROW, and Lady and Miss Barrow will arrive in Madras on the 4th proximo and will stay at Guindy with the Governor.

MR. R. G. LAWLEY, the son of H. E. the Governor of Madras, who has recently been shooting in the Nilambur Forest, contracted a severe attack of fever, but is now on the fair way to recovery.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail-steamer "Macedonia," were:—Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, Major-General Sir J. R. S. Macdonald, Lady Macdonald, and General E. H. Ripley and family.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRESH MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Great Franco-German Tension.

THE NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

GERMAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 7.

FOR a number of weeks past Europe may be said to have been living in the midst of 'alarms' and 'excursions' which almost seemed, at times, to herald the roar of actual battle. There is universal unrest and uncertainty, the political situation is most unstable and the future is viewed with foreboding, not confidence. At one time Moroccan affairs and the dangerous tension created between France and Germany, owing to the distrustful and carping spirit manifested by the German Government, caused extreme political disquietude. In the first instance we had Germany posing as the good friend of Mulai Hafid and seeking to minimize the guarantees required from that successful usurper as the price of his recognition by the signatory Powers of the Algeciras Act—and particularly by France and Spain. Connected with this patronage of Mulai Hafid came the serect and sudden mission of Dr. Vassel, the German Consul Agent, from Tangier to Fez which looked very like stealing a march upon the other Powers. Next followed the ugly affair at Casablanca where the German Consular authorities sheltered and then endeavoured to smuggle off by sea some Germans, deserters from the Foreign Legion forming part of the French corps of occupation. The Germans were, however, arrested when on the point of embarking, by the French Military Gendarmerie after a scuffle with the German Consular Agent. It was but a trivial local incident although affording another illustration of the unfriendly feeling so constantly manifested by the Germans towards the French in Morocco. The affair seemed, however, to be in a fair way of arrangement when the Near Eastern crisis arose with its vast issues to divert public attention for the time being from comparatively secondary matters. Yet even this supreme interest was destined to pale somewhat before the tremendous sensation created by the ill-starred publication of the statements made by the Kaiser at the interview which he granted to an unnamed British ex-diplomatist, which came as a bolt from the blue descending with disastrous effect to increase the turmoil of European politics. But even with these untoward events, following each other in such rapid succession, the crescendo of misfortune has not been reached, for we are now confronted by another Franco-German crisis arising out of Moroccan affairs, this time of a most acute and dangerous kind, that the contingency of war is now openly discussed. This pessimistic feeling is encouraged by an impression prevalent in some quarters that Prince Bulow, finding himself in serious difficulties before the Reichstag in consequence of the Emperor's communications to the "Daily Telegraph," is seeking to change the issue and create a diversion, while according to other speculations Germany is now deliberately repeating the same threatening move against France on the Moroccan question when M. Delcasse retired before the German peril. Whatever basis of truth may exist in these suppositions, Germany has certainly acted suspiciously in choosing the present moment to revive the Casablanca incident which everybody regarded as practically settled at the middle of October last when Germany proposed that the affair should be submitted to arbitration to which France immediately agreed. Nevertheless the German Government has ever since been raising difficulties, insisting principally, as I pointed out in the correspondence wherein I last dealt with this matter, that France, as a preliminary to arbitration, should formally reprimand her officials at Casablanca and at the same time tender a formal apology to the German Government for the action of her officers and soldiers. France, however, declined to make the apology demanded. Finally, according to a French official statement Germany, within the last five days, again formulated and pressed, in none too conciliatory terms it would appear, her demand for a preliminary apology. Germany, moreover, insisted that the question of fact shall be withheld from the arbitration of the Hague Court and only to submit the question of the legal status of the parties concerned. France however proposed from the first to submit to arbitration the entire difference both in fact and in right. M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, accordingly informed the German Government :—

1. That France would only accept arbitration on the entire question, on the point of right and on the point of fact, and would bow to the decision of the Court.

2. That France could neither liberate the deserters arrested nor proffer excuses or regrets, being of opinion that she had not committed any unreasonable act in making the discipline of her army respected.

The French Government at the same time notified that it had nothing to add to the above declaration and the German Government appeared at first to be equally unyielding. More conciliatory counsels appear, however, to have supervened inasmuch as a semi-official note published in Paris on Nov. 5 states that M. Pichon had intimated to the German Government that while remaining strictly on the 'terrain' of the arbitration originally proposed by Germany and accepted by France, he was quite disposed to seek, in accord with the Berlin Government, a formula by which the two Governments would simultaneously declare that they regarded the incident of September 25 and the acts of violence which took place on each side on that occasion as regrettable. The Minister added that he would not accept any formula of regret to be expressed by the French Government only, and implying, in any degree whatever, a disavowal of its soldiers and sailors who had done their whole military duty. Reuter at the same time reports from Berlin that there is reason to believe that the German Government is willing to arrange a settlement of the Casablanca incident on the basis of a mutual exchange of regrets between the two Governments. If this dangerous question can be thus arranged the peaceful settlement will be hailed with immense and universal relief. War between France and Germany would be an unspeakable calamity in any case, but for Germany would bring upon herself the reprobation of the world if she drove matters to this dire issue for so trivial a cause. It can only be fervently hoped that before these lines reach their destination the dread of war in Europe, from this cause at least, will have passed away. The danger, however, still exists, for Germany in dealing with France has ever been a hard negotiator and as regards Moroccan affairs her diplomacy has throughout been marked by a bullying tone. It also appears almost too good to be true that Germany should waive her original forceful demand for a complete apology from France before entering into arbitration and for the restriction of arbitration to the legal aspect of the dispute, excluding the question of fact. In these respects also it must be pointed out that the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" of November 5, in an inspired telegram from Berlin, states—

1. That the arbitration proposal was not made formally by Germany to France but was merely a suggestion by Herr von Schon in a casual unofficial conversation with the French Ambassador in Berlin as to whether a settlement could not be reached by means of arbitration. M. Cambon telegraphed this suggestion to his Government which agreed to it but M. Cambon found it necessary to telegraph later to Paris that Herr von Schon's remark was not to be regarded as a formal proposal for the settlement of the whole question (i. e. of fact as well as of right).

2. On Oct. 15 Prince Bulow had a conference with M. Cambon in which he demanded an apology from France substantially in the terms stated above, only the legal aspects of the matter to be decided by arbitration.

3. There was no foundation for the assumption that the attitude of the German Government had undergone a change as a result of the publication of the interview in the "Daily Telegraph" on Oct. 28.

French public opinion is very firm on the point that France cannot make the apology or express the regrets originally demanded by Germany and must adhere to her proposal and refer the entire dispute to arbitration. If the proposal for a mutual exchange of regrets will satisfy Germany it will be acceptable here as a settlement, although somewhat superfluous once Germany relinquishes her original position, but in the negociations and in the diplomatic formulæ employed care will have to be taken on the French side to leave Prince Bulow no loophole whereby he might in the Reichstag claim to have 'bested' the French. The French people ardently desire the maintenance of peace but it must be 'peace with honour.' M. Clemenceau is stated to have declared that he would rather resign the Premiership than give way to Germany on the main points, and there appears to be no probability whatever of the repetition of what occurred three years ago when M. Delcasse was sacrificed to German exigencies. The "Temps" anticipates that Germany will not maintain pretensions that are clearly inadmissible and says, in the diplomatic sphere Germany has her hands tied. To risk a war when Austria is absorbed in the East, when the Balkan peoples, who are moving steadily towards an alliance with Turkey, are only seeking a chance to bar the path of Germanism when Russia, awakened by a breath of Slav feeling is looking for a national 'revanche,' when France who has been taught by experience, is ready both from a military and moral point of view to defend her dignity, when England possesses indisputable supremacy as a sea Power, and when Italy has less desire to sacrifice herself for grievances that are not her own—that would be on the part of Prince Bulow a supreme act of imprudence which he is too intelligent to commit. In every quarter here strong conviction is expressed that in this Franco-German dispute France has England's very active sympathy on her side. Some German papers accuse England of inciting France to humiliate Germany just as only lately it was reported in Austria that English gold had been lavishly spent to induce Turkey to break off direct negotiations with Austria, a rumour which was expressly contradicted by the British Foreign Office. There is, I learn, in some quarters, and even in England, a disposition to regard the Kaiser as really sincere in bidding so earnestly as he did for England's confidence and friendship despite certain notorious facts tending to show that the Kaiser must at least have dissembled his love. He is represented as being deeply hurt stung to the quick, in fact, by the scepticism and distrust with which his advances have been received. Resenting this rebuff he may consider that he has done his utmost for peaceful courses and cannot be held responsible if he turns elsewhere as a means of terminating the position of isolation into which Germany has been forced. Hence the Kaiser may have decided to act in concert with Austria in view of coming trouble in the near East. The Kaiser is to meet the Emporor Francis Joseph on November 6. At the present juncture an interview between the two monarchs is naturally regarded with unusual interest. It is believed in Vienna that the Casablanca incident is now being prominently brought forward by Germany in order to compel Austria-Hungary to make a definite stand. If Baron von Aehrenthal is prepared to revert to the German standpoint it is thought likely that Germany may assure the Dual Monarchy of her entire support in the Balkan crisis. It would be very interesting to know, in connection with the present European tangle, in what circumstances France would be pledged to come to Russia's support under the Dual Alliance or Germany to Austria's support under the Triple Alliance; also what might be Italy's obligations under the latter pact. But these are diplomatic secrets which have been admirably well kept and will only be disclosed when the contingencies arise to which their provisions apply.

Prince Bulow will reply in the Reichstag next Monday to the interpellations of which notice has been given regarding the too famous Imperial statements published by the "Daily Telegraph." The majority do not wish him to resign the Chancellorship, as he would be such a great loss to the Conservative cause, and that probably was the Emperor's own view in declining to accept the Chancellor's resignation. Prince Bulow will be asked, principally, what measure of responsibility he is prepared to assume for the Imperial utterances and what steps he proposes to take in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents of this kind for the future.

The preliminary negotiations in regard to the projected conference between the Powers continue to make very slow progress—owing principally to Austria-Hungary's objection to participate in its deliberations unless her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina be simply registered as a 'fait accompli' and not be made one of the subjects of discussion. The Turco-Bulgarian negotiations are still proceeding direct between the two parties but Bulgaria accuses Turkey of dilatoriness and it is certain that very serious difficulty is experienced in arriving at an agreement concerning the pecuniary compensation to be paid to Turkey for the loss of the Bulgarian tribute. Bulgaria has desisted from the mobilization measures which called forth strong protest and led to such a menacing military rejoinder on the part of Turkey, and urgent representations from the Powers, but the situation between the Suzerain and his former vassal is very precarious and at any moment may again become critical.

Anti-Austro-Hungarian demonstrations have ceased at Belgrade but Servian military precautions continue unrelaxed, as great fear is professed to be felt at the Austrian military dispositions on the other side of the frontier and movements of Austrian gunboats on the Danube. Servia loses no opportunity through her representatives and special envoys abroad of affirming her right to compensation and associates herself with Herzegovina in that demand regarding the interests and even the very existence of both Serb States as threatened by Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It appears certain, however, that Austria will not assent to the alienation of any portion of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar in order to 'rectify' the Bosnian and Herzegovinian frontiers to her own detriment, for Austria-Hungary although not at present revealing any ambitions in the direction of Salonika no doubt cherishes the design of one day advancing to that important sea outlet and will certainly fight rather than see her way barred by declared rivals. Both Servia and Montenegro are stronly urged by the Powers not to break the peace with Austria and thus precipitate complications in which Servia and Montenegro might be the heaviest losers. They reply promising conformity and expressing confidence that the conference will do justice to their claims, with the significant addition that if not they will take their cause into their own hands.

The Grown Prince of Servia has just returned from a visit to St. Petersburg made with the object of interesting the Tsar, the Russian Government and Russian society generally in the fate of the Southern Slays their brethren. His mission aroused the greatest sympathy in Russia and may be said to have imparted strength and cohesion to a movement that had already become manifest. The Prince was granted a special audience by the Tsar, who received him very graciously, though it is not known to what extent his Majesty may have committed himself. It is in fact a matter in which the Tsar and the Russian Government are necessarily compelled to proceed with the greatest circumspection. The aspirations of the various Balkan races are great,—perhaps in large measure unrealizable. It is not easy to foresee which tendency will triumph in the the struggle which has already commenced between them, centralization under two or three strong Powers or disintegration into a number of small States—all more or less at the expense of Turkey.

NEW TAXATION IN GERMANY.

It has been officially announced in Berlin that the annual increase of additional revenue which is required by the German Empire is to be raised by means of, first, a partial monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirits, which it is estimated will produce £5,000,000; secondly, by an increase of the excise duty on tobacco, which is expected to yield £3,850,000; thirdly, by an increase in the excise duty on beer, which will return £5,000,000; fourthly, by a tax on still wine in bottles, which will produce £1,000,000; fifthly, by death duties, which are estimated to yield £4,600,000; sixthly, by a tax on electricity and gas to the amount of £2,500,000; and, seventhly, by a tax on newspaper advertisements, the revenue from which is valued at £1,650,000. As, however, these seven new sources are only expected to yield a total additional revenue of about £23.6[illegible]0,000 towards the total sum required of £25,000,000, the matricular contributions which are now payable at the rate of 40 pfennings (about five pence) per head of the population, are to be increased to a rate not exceeding 80 pfennings (about ten pence) per head. Under the regulations of the new estate duties it is proposed that the State shall inherit all estates, except those which are bequeathed by husbands or wives or by grandparents and parents or by descendants in the fist and second degrees. Descendants in the third and more distant degrees are to be excluded from the right of inheritance. Even the right of inheritance by grandparents is to be limited if there is any possibility that after the death of the inheriting grandparent the estate will pass into the hands of more distant relatives. In cases of this kind the heirs are only to be allowed a life interest in the estate.

These are most novel and drastic provisions and may excite strong opposition in the Reichstag and throughout the country generally.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Alleged Outrage.

AUSTRIA TRANSPORTING AMMUNITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Public attention has been excited by terviews which have taken place between the ing of Greece, King Victor Emmanuel, and ignor Tittoni.

Several Greek diplomatists and politicians ave been summoned to Rome for consultation connection, it is supposed, with the Greek ause in the Balkan crisis, with which King ictor Emmanuel is reported to sympathise.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

An official statement issued in Belgrade ays that Austria is transporting large uantities of ammunition up the Save and is tationing troops in the towns along the ower Danube.

The Servian Government consequently finds t difficult to pacify the people.

LATER.

Telegrams from Budapesth report that ervian troops fired across the Danube at emendria at Austrian engineers, who were easuring and surveying.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Decision Reversed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

As the result of the recent decision of the etoria Supreme Court, quashing sentences Indians for re-entering the Transvaal, on e ground that they were residents in the ranvaal when the Registration Act was enrced, practically all the Indians in Volksrust ol have been released.

Mr. Gandhi's case is not affected by the ecision.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

Fourteen Persons Drowned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The steamer "Martinique," formerly the "Norham Castle," has been wrecked at eggio, Calabria, and fourteen persons rowned.

THE POPE.

Suffering from a Cold.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Pope is suffering from a cold and udiences have been suspended.

No alarm is felt regarding the condition of His Holiness.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Chance for the Lords.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, the third reading of the Licensing Bill was adopted by 350 votes against 113.

No material amendment has been made.

NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Details not Published.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Mr. Walter Runciman introduced the new Education Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, when it was read a first time.

Details of the measure are withheld pending a final agreement.

GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Narrow Path to Peace.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The German Navy estimates show an increase of £3,000,000. Provision is made for the laying down of three battleships, one large and two small cruisers, and for a torpedo flotilla.

The estimates also include half a million sterling for submarines.

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY.

Progress of Recruiting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Guildford last night, said there was never a better prospect of peace, but the tremendous armaments abroad could only be neutralized by sufficient armaments of our own.

He hoped in a few months to be able to put 160,000 men in the field forthwith.

Recruiting for the Territorials, he said, was proceeding thrice as fast as for the Volunteers.

KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Departure from England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The King and Queen of Sweden have left for home.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant, rrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

THE KAISER'S LATEST SPEECH.

A Lesson Learned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Kaiser to-day attended the centenary celebrations in the Berlin Town Hall; and, instead of the usual extemporisation, His Majesty read a prepared speech, handed to him by Prince von Bulow.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Kaiser, in his address at the Berlin Town Hall, yesterday, said he hoped that the gathering clouds would never separate the Emperor and the people.

The Kaiser listened good humouredly to the Burgomaster's speech which frankly narrated the struggle of the cities against the bureaucracy and absolutism.

The function has produced an excellent impression.

FUNERAL OF GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Royal Tributes.

TSAR'S NOTABLE REAPPEARANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The late Grand Duke Alexis was buried to-day at St. Petersburg, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, with solemn pomp.

The Tsar and Grand Dukes followed the coffin on foot.

This is the first time that the Tsar has appeared in public in St. Petersburg for two years.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Tsar and the Royal family passed within a few yards of the spectators yesterday and nothing could have been easier than an attempt at outrage as their Majesties' appearance had been announced beforehand.

It is hoped that this presages the resumption of normal conditions.

THE CRUISER "CONDE" ASHORE.

Refloated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The French Cruiser "Conde" has gone ashore on the rocks at Ajaccio.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The French Cruiser "Conde," which has gone ashore at Ajaccio, is in a critical position.

The hull appears to have been already pierced.

LATER.

The French Cruiser "Conde" has been refloated.

THE MECCA FIGHTING.

Bedouins Repulsed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Bedouins, who were recently defeated near Mecca, afterwards resumed the offensive, but were finally repulsed and dispersed.

The troops at Mecca are now being reinforced.

THE LATE CHINESE RULERS.

Memorial Ceremonies.

DIPLOMATISTS PRESENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Reuter wires from Peking that by an unprecedented innovation the members of the Diplomatic Corps were admitted to view the memorial ceremonies over the dead Emperor and Empress in the Palace.

All the members of the Imperial family and Court dignitaries were present, making an imposing display of official solidarity.

THE CULLINAN DIAMONDS.

Royal Appreciation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A remarkable presentation of the Mounted Cullinan diamonds valued at £1,000,000, to King Edward, took place yesterday.

Thirteen men pocketed the diamonds at the Union Bank from where they travelled to Windsor in three motor-cars.

Queen Alexandra tried two of the great stones round her neck, the King exclaiming "Beautiful! Beautiful!!"

HOME RACING.

The Manchester Handicap.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap is as follows:—

15 to 2 against Spate.
10 to 1 against Menu, Cargill, and Mondamin.
100 to 9 against Star of Doon.
100 to 8 against Rush Cutter and Elm Twig.
100 to 7 against Wise Mason, Santeve, Peter Pan, and Eaton Lad.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Scratching—Star of Doon.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The death is announced of Major-General William Clive Justice, who formerly commanded in Ceylon.

[Major-General William Clive Justice, C.M.G., was the son of Lieutenant-General William Justice, and was born on 16th April 1835. He served through the Indian Mutiny, including Delhi, for which he received the medal and clasp. He was decorated for services on the West Coast of Africa, and at the termination of the Ashantee Expedition of 1881, of which he was in command, he was created a C.M.G.]

ILLNESS OF LADY CLARKE.

ANXIETY STILL FELT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 22.

To-day's bulletin, signed by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I.M.S.; Major S. Evans, M. Ch., I.M.S., and Captain T.C. Lucas, M.B., R.A.M.C., begins:—"Lady Clarke's condition is much the same as yesterday and will continue to cause anxiety for some time."

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 21.

To-day's bulletin, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—

"Her Excellency's condition shows some improvement, but still causes considerable anxiety."

We are officially informed that Lady Clarke never had any idea of going on tour and that it was her special wish to take up her duties in Bombay.

HINDUS OFFER PRAYERS.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Hindu Mahajan Committee a large gathering, mostly members of the ancient Hindu families resident in Bombay, was held at Javer Baug in the hall of the Nar Narayan temple yesterday, (1) for offering prayers for the speedy recovery of H. E. Lady Clarke, and (2) for expressing indignation at the dastardly outrage committed on the late Queen-Empress' statue at Nagpur. A special feature of the gathering was that about a hundred and fifty Hindu ladies graced the occasion by their presence and cheerfully joined in offering prayers. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parakh, seconded by Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, J.P., Seth Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, was called to the chair.

The President then called upon Mr. P. B. Joshi, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahajan Committee, to explain to the meeting the object of the gathering. In the course of his speech Mr. Joshi said that they had all come there with a two-fold object. They have heard with regret that Her Excellency Lady Clarke was seriously ill at Mahableshwar. When Lord Lamington, who had tried to please the people of the Bombay Presidency by his acts of sympathy and kindness, was forced to leave India untimely owing to the constant illness of Lady Lamington it was feared that for many years to come Bombay may not have the good fortune of getting so sympathetic and good hearted a ruler. But every loyal and law abiding citizen of Bombay would admit that during the short period that His Excellency Sir George Clarke and his family have been in Bombay they have tried their best to win the affection and regard of the people of Bombay by their many acts of genuine sympathy and kindness. Everybody was, therefore, anxious for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency and therefore the first object of the gathering was to offer prayers in the orthodox Hindu fashion for the speedy recovery of the beloved consort of their popular ruler. The other object was to pass a resolution expressing the indignation of the ancient Hindu inhabitants of Bombay at the insult offered at Nagpur to the statue of the late beloved Queen Victoria the Good.

The President then requested Jadhavji Mahraj, a learned pandit, to conduct the service. The Mahraj distributed among the audience hundreds of rosaries of the Tulsi or the sacred basil beads and requested them to repeat the words Narayan in the Sanskrit formula, "Shri Krishna Sharanam Mama," i.e. "The god Shri Krishna is our Refuge," one hundred and eight times. He then offered a specially prepared prayer which was to the following effect:—"Oh, Almighty Father, in different countries Thou art known by different names, but all our Shastras tell us that Thou art one and the same and that Thou dost always listen to the prayers fervently offered by Thy bhaktas or devotees. Oh Lord, we humbly pray Thee to restore to good health the beloved consort of our popular Governor, etc." All the ladies and gentlemen joined the revered preacher in the offering of these prayers. Passages from the Bhagvatgeeta and the Shastras were also repeated by the preacher and finally sacred hymns were sung.

The President then moved the following resolution:—That this meeting, representing the ancient Hindu inhabitants of Bombay, condemns in the strongest terms the unlawful and atrocious acts of the anarchists and wishes to express its abhorrence of, and indignation at, the dastardly outrage committed at Nagpur on the statue of our late Queen-Mother, the beloved Empress Victoria the Good of blessed memory."

Speeches in support of the resolution were made by Messrs. Rowji V. Shankarshet, P. B. Joshi, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar and Lakshimidas Nagardas Shroff, and it was carried unanimously. The members of the deputation of the Bharat Dharma Maha-Mandal, of which His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga is the President, were then introduced to the audience, and with the permission of the chairman Mahamahopdesha Pandit Ganeshdutt addressed the meeting. He said that they had heard in Bengal and Northern India of the sympathetic disposition of the present Governor of Bombay and the members of the deputation joined the citizens of Bombay in their prayers for the speedy recovery of their Governor's beloved wife. As regards the loyal and considerate resolution that was passed at this meeting by the good citizens of Bombay he had nothing but good words to say in its praise. The Hindu Shastras enjoin that "Raja dhusthair na Sahacharet," i.e no good citizens should associate with those who are avowedly disloyal. And therefore it is essentially necessary that all good citizens should express publicly their abhorrence of the deeds of the anarchists and mischief-mongers.

A vote of thanks to the chair and three cheers for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and three more cheers for the long life and prosperity of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke brought the proceedings to a close.

The "Indian Spectator."—The report of Lady Clarke's serious illness, so soon after Her Excellency's return from home apparently in restored health, will cause widespread regret. It was difficult at first to credit the report. Unhappily, however, it has been officially confirmed. Let us hope it is a passing indisposition which will yield readily to skilled assistance and bracing climate.

The vernacular papers express deep concern at the illness of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and much sympathy for His Excellency the Governor.

The "Parsi."—It is very unfortunate that Lady Clarke, almost immediately upon her arrival, should have been attacked by an illness even more severe than that on account of which she had to go to England. That Her Excellency is in a critical condition is made only too certain by the news that Major Evans and Surgeon-Lieut. Prescott have been summoned to Mahableshwar to consult with Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C. The whole Presidency had hoped that the disadvantages of an uncongenial climate, which have spoilt the better part of the last two governorships by separating our proconsuls from their consorts, would be felt no longer, but the best we can hope for at present is that the bracing air of Mahableshwar will promote Her Excellency's convalescence. Sir George Clarke has taken so kindly an interest in the people of this Presidency and has worked so earnestly for their amelioration that it is doubly disappointing that the climate of India should have made his term of office a period of domestic anxiety.

The "Gujerati."—We deeply regret to learn that Her Excellency Lady Clarke is seriously indisposed at Mahableshwar and that her condition has given rise to considerable anxiety. The unsatisfactory state of Her Excellency's health compelled her to go back to England and the melancholy intelligence regarding her present condition so soon after her return to India will doubtless cause widespread regret and anxiety not only in this Presidency but in the country generally. Though Sir George Clarke is the Governor of this Presidency, his doings and utterances and the high qualities of his head and heart have met with general appreciation at the hands of the Indian public. It is not a litte deplorable that a ruler of his moral and intellectual calibre should have to face distressing domestic anxieties in the midst of his most arduous and responsible duties. We all devoutly hope and pray that Her Excellency Lady Clarke may be speedily restored to health and vigour and that her sojourn in India may prove full of joy and happiness.

BOSE'S EXECUTION.

Sentence Carried Out.

BODY CREMATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Satyendra Nath Bose was executed this morning. Death was immediate and no demonstration of any kind was made outside.

Only about fifty persons collected outside the Alipore Jail, to-day, when the execution of Satyendra Nath Bose was proceeding. The condemned man ascended the gallows stolidly and turned his face away from the few witnesses allowed to be present inside. Death appeared to be almost instantaneous.

A police force is held in readiness, but the entire city appears to be absolutely quiet, and business in the bazars is proceeding as usual.

LATER.

A few persons only (relatives and friends) were admitted to the cremation of the remains of Satyendra Nath Bhose to-day.

The ceremony took place in a space surrounded by corrugated iron sheets, to ensure privacy, inside the Alipore Jail and was concluded by noon.

The Deputy Superintendent was present throughout the proceedings and none of the ashes were allowed to be removed.

The students of the Northern quarters of Calcutta cremated effigies of Satyendra Nath Bhose privately, with Hindu rites yesterday, and observed the day as one of mourning; but no disturbance of any kind occurred.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21.

The birthday of His Highness the Aga Khan was celebrated on a grand scale yesterday by the Khoja community of Rangoon, the portion of the city populated by them being *en fete*.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Speaking at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at Calcutta last night, Sir Andrew Fraser said that it was his opinion that the very strongest measures should be taken to put down murder and to put a stop to anarchy and crimes of that description.

He believed that some people thought that Government had been a little long in making up its mind and were saying, what was to be done, but that measures would be taken that would be effective in putting that sort of thing down.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Fellows Re-elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

The Fellows of the Allahabad University, who were ballotted out at the meeting last week, have been speedily reinstated.

Messrs. Ward and Cameron, of the Canning College, have been re-elected by the Senate, while Messrs. Pirie, Venis, and Rai Gyanendra Nath Chakrabatty have been restored, by the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor as Chancellor.

ATTACK ON SIR A. FRASER.

Mr. Barber's Gallantry Recognised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Many messages of appreciation of his gallant conduct at Overtoun Hall have reached Mr. B. R. Barber, including one from His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE HALF-ANNA NICKEL.

Samples Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The members of the Calcutta Trades Association have received samples of the new half-anna nickel, which is like the one anna nickel, but smaller.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reply to Address of Oudh Talukdars.

COMMENTS BY THE "PIONEER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

The "Pioneer," commenting on the Viceroy's speech to the Talukdars of Oudh, says:—

"There is no hint in His Excellency's speech as to the kind of weapon that is to be forged in the Government workshop to put down anarchy; but we have every reason to believe that the grant to the Magistracy of some form of summary jurisdiction will be the result of His Excellency's deliberations with the Executive Council.

"The members of that Council are, of course, scattered about at the moment all over India, but endeavours will be made to get them together for an early meeting, and a draft Bill should be ready for submission to the legislative body by the 10th December, or probably earlier still in that month.

"This will involve some changes in the Viceregal programme. His Excellency will leave Lucknow for Calcutta some hours before the time originally fixed for his departure. He will leave Calcutta again on the night of the 26th, and the visit to Agra will have to be curtailed.

"Doubtless, whatever measure is to be passed, will be passed at once, and no more than one sitting of the Legislative Council will be necessary. The situation, assuredly, does not admit of delay, and it is abundantly clear to any one who has studied the cause of recent political trials in Bengal, that nothing but radical changes in the judicial procedure can bring about a discouragement of anarchist crime. If innocent persons suffer along with the guilty, it will be the fault only of those who, while professing the best intentions, have done so little to counteract the growth of the poisonous seed into a noxious weed.

"The Government of India are to be congratulated on recognising the necessity of forging these special weapons, and may rest assured of public support in the country, where the people have always been wont to take their side by the strong."

Martiniere College Visited.

LADY MINTO AT THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

RECEPTION AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 21.

Last night the Viceregal party dined with the Royal Dragoons, and after dinner, were present at a circus performed by members of that Regiment. A most excellent entertainment was provided, including exceptionally fine feats of horsemanship, gymnastic and sword display.

This morning the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by an A.-D.-C., visited the Martiniere College. They were there received by Major-General Sclater, Mr. A. V. Sanders and Mr. A. V. Sykes, Principal of the College. After inspecting the College Lord Minto motored back to Government House.

At the same time Lady Minto, accompanied by Lady Hewett and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke Lawless, visited the Dufferin Hospital and was met by the following members of the Committee; Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Browne, the Lady Doctor in charge. Considerable improvements have of late been made in the Hospital, especially by the provision of extra purdah rooms.

Her Excellency, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson next visited the European wards of the Civil Hospital. A short visit was also paid to the Lady Kennard Memorial Hospital.

At 3 this afternoon, their Excellencies arrived at the Races in State, driving up the course, escorted by the Royal Dragoons, under Major Makine. On arrival they were met by Sir John Hewett and the Stewards of the Lucknow Races.

The Viceroy watched with interest the race for the Army Cup, which resulted in Captain Hodgson, Royal Fusiliers, being fortunate enough to own the first and second runners. After the last race their Excellencies drove away in State.

Lady Eileen Elliot, Lord Melgund, Mr. Howard and Mr. Dawnay are due to arrive here at 9 o'clock to-night.

At 10 o'clock their Excellencies hold a reception.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Evidence of Moulvi Sahib.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

In the Midnapore bomb case, yesterday, Moulvi Sahib, cross-examined by Mr. Dutt, told of a meeting at the house of Nalini Kanto Sen Gupta, where subscriptions were raised for making bombs. He was also informed, after the Magisterial inquiry had commenced, that Surendra, Gobindra, and Debdas were coming to the Police Court, armed with revolvers, and that Surendra was making arrangements to assassinate Lal Mohan, the Police Inspector.

"BANDE MATARAM" PRESS.

Printing Machines Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The printing machines of the "Bande Mataram" Press were yesterday removed by the Police of the Central Police Station.

THE MAHOMEDAN EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

AN admirably arranged Exhibition is that at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, illustrating Mahomedan Art and Life in Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Morocco and India. The Exhibition opened on October the 23rd, and will last until the 6th of December. Entrance is free, and the inhabitants of the quarter show their appreciation of the show by coming in crowds. Not a few come from many other parts of London and realise that some things can be done better in the East-end than in Belgravia. The Gallery walls, upstairs and down, are hung with all sorts of beautiful things, paintings by numerous artists, who made a study of Eastern scenes on the spot. Maps, diagrams, portraits, curtains, precious embroideries, framed specimens of exquisite wood-carving, ancient and valuable costumes and quaint articles of clothing, models and fine drawings of mosques, Hispano-Moorish as well as Turkish; shields and arms from every Mahomedan country, miniatures, tiles, Saracenic, Persian, Rhodian and Indian carpets of the most exquisite designs, ancient and modern, but all true to Eastern tradition. The cases in the centre of the galleries are full of the finest silver, gold and other metal-work, valuable pottery of bygone centuries, ornaments and jewellery, specimens of caligraphy in china and in metal. There is a charming model on a life scale of a two-storeyed medieval Cairo house, designed and arranged by Colonel J. S. Leslie, R. E. The upper-storey walls are formed of pierced and carved fretwork in lace-like patterns, suggesting Saracenic rule. Some of this carving has come from a ruined mosque in Alexandria, and has been lent by Colonel Leslie. Behind these fretted traceries, it is easy to imagine the ladies of the harem taking timid peeps at life outside. The rooms are furnished in keeping with the exterior, lamps of quaint design hang from the ceiling, a lantern, phanus, is at hand to be carried by a servant before the master, and a great brass chain across the doorway prevents the ingress of mounted men. All these realistic touches are borrowed from places where Eastern life is still in its old conservative stage.

Many of the carpets shown, especially the prayer rugs from Turkey in Asia, are architectural in design, representing the Mihrab or niche, where, in a mosque, is found the point directed towards Mecca. The different colours of these orthodox rugs indicate the special order of dervishes they were made for. The texture of the rugs from Asia Minor are particularly fine, the patterns being as well carried out as in the most delicate embroidery. There are some mosque tables of chased and filagree brass work, damascened with silver and gold, really beautiful objects. Some of them are six hundred years old. The hanging brass lamps are true works of art, as are all the Mauresque exhibits. As for the embroideries they become more strikingly fine and beautiful the further the country they come from, those from Bokhara and Central Asia being specially lovely.

The pictures lent to the Exhibition are mostly by artists enthusiastic in their love of Eastern scenery and colour, and many are extremely valuable as well as interesting historically. Zoffany is well represented. His picture of Indian groups show that he counted patrons among native princes as well as among the wealthy English statesmen called to rule in India. They vividly present historical incidents and personages in Calcutta at the close of the eighteenth century. There are many specimens of Mr. Arthur Melville's brilliant original style, and these contrast in the strongest degree with pictures by J.F. Lewis whose Turkish interiors show, with fidelity and detail, the very reverse of the spirited splashing of colour and broad effects of Mr. Arthur Melville. Egyptian and Algerian scenes are even more numerous on the walls than Indian and equally [illegible] in the striking. Familiar names are recognisable [illegible] lenders to the Gallery,—Colonel Hendley, C. I. E., Mortimer Menpes, Professor Margoulioth, Major M. Sykes, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Colonel Hanna, Sir W. Preece, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Lady Scott and Colonel Olivier. Many of these contributors to the Exhibition attend on certain evenings to give "talks" on the Exhibits. It was a happy thought to bring these beautiful things together from all parts of the kingdom. Grouped as they are, they give a broad and comprehensive view of Mahomedan art in its different aspects, architectural, domestic, and religious, and will, no doubt, awaken the interest as well as the admiration of many besides London East Enders, whose privilege it is to be provided with this Exhibition free of charge, an exhibition that is certainly one of the most interesting and instructive displays to be seen in London this autumn season.

PRESS MESSAGES.

New Telegraph Rule.

UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Pioneer" says that the daily newspapers of India are unanimous in their condemnation of the new rules recently issued by the Telegraph Department, limiting the length of each part of a Press telegram to 75 words.

The inconvenience caused to correspondents who have constanly to put long printed messages on the wires, though bad enough, is as nothing compared with the delay and confusion resulting, when such telegrams are received in the offices of newspapers.

The Press in India was given a marvellously cheap telegraph service in the time of Lord Curzon. It is therefore all the more to be regretted that new rules should have been suddenly introduced, which are a hindrance to the work both of correspondents and the editorial staff.

The experiment has apparently been tried by the Telegraph authorities and it has proved an unqualified nuisance and there can be no reason for persisting with it, now that those whose interests it was supposed to serve are of one mind in protesting against it.

LUMSDEN HORSE FUND.

Disposal of the Balance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Colonel Lumsden writes to the Calcutta papers to say that the balance of the Lumsden Horse Fund has been made over to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, which has placed two beds at the disposal of members of that Corps and of active members of the Mounted Volunteer Corps in India.

CECHINA AND MARIA.

'TWAS a drowsy early autumn afternoon. Seated on the steps of the old church I played lazily with my brushes and tried to make believe that I was really going to work.

Everything and everybody else seemed fast asleep. Even the village children had deserted their habitual play-grounds, and gone off to take their siestas in dark secluded nooks. But no,—not quite everyone; besides myself there was at least one great exception—to wit, Cechina. This young lady of some seven summers is the daughter of the sacristan, and, as only befitting one born and bred in the shadow of a church tower, an ardent believer in all the few hundred odd saints, red-lettered and otherwise, of the Holy Calendar. She had told me this and a lot more of her family history, varied with selections from that of the Heavenly Heirarchy, the first time we met—and because on that occasion I was weak enough to listen attentively, she now laboured under the delusion that I took a great interest in the family generally and Cechina, otherwise Chiarina Gargantina Crivelli, in particular,—on the strength of which she never deserted me for two minutes together during my frequent sketching expeditions about the church. Unlike the rest of the world the afternoon in question she was very wide awake, and talkative too. I'm afraid she did not find me exactly responsive, for truth to tell I'd have fain followed the example set by her companions—but being a wise child she was not in the least put out by the scant atttention paid to her remarks—simply gave up addressing me as a bad job and turned her conversational powers on to an unfortunate bald-headed tabby kitten with one eye. After this poor "Winning" had been called every name, endearing and the reverse, under the sun, and finally put to sleep in an extremely grubby apron, her tormentor cast about for some other means of employment which might prove amusing at the same time. There is a saying to the effect that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," but I'm sure he was'nt responsible for Cechina's next move.

"Credo in Unum Deum Patrem," she droned on the bottom notes of a naturally high pitched voice. I turned and gazed at her in astonishment, "What on earth are you saying that for?" She looked just as surprised as I'd done. "Don't you know that Saturday is the festa of the Assunzione, and all the bigger boys and girls have to recite their Pater Nosters and Credos and sing a very long hymn?"—adding with a superior grin—"I need'nt learn all these things for another year, but they are so easy that I can say them by heart already." Thereupon she continued—this time with the Commandments. What she had just told me accounted for a great deal; firstly, why the two small urchins who fag our tennis balls every afternoon had of late deputed a younger brother to do their work and collect the pennies which doubtless were converted into sweeties long before the sorrowing Ging and Ping, left at home studying the "Child's Own Catechist," were able to get hold of them. Secondly, why the erstwhile reckless youth of Serengo had abandoned their favourite pastime of massacring beetles, etc. and taken to chanting hymns and dolorous Psalms instead.

It was so funny listening to Cechina struggling with the long Latin words, her ugly little mouth, singularly devoid of teeth, tying itself in knots as its owner made frantic attempts to copy the parish priest's peculiar intonation. When she'd quite finished she leant back against the old wooden door, and, her face aglow with righteous self-satisfaction, enquired if I did'nt think it a great pity that she could never be a bishop, or even a sacristan like her father. I hastened to assure her that in my humble opinion she would have made an excellent Pope if fate had so willed, but as things were, I saw no reason why she should not aspire to sainthood, for there at least there are no idiotic distinctions and our, the fairer and misunderstood, sex, are admitted on an equal footing and in larger numbers. Cechina stared at me disapprovingly, and before she could reply I hastened to add "that perhaps her father and mother might object as it cost such an awful lot to join that select community. Mere disapproval broadened into undisguised horror, so thinking to justify myself I told her the sad but true story of an old man who lived some hundreds of years ago in a lonely castle up in the north of Italy and was the proud possessor of three sons and an enormous banking account. Once upon a time in a rash moment he'd promised to start his children on their 21st birthdays in any capacity they chose. The eldest being a nicely brought up young man, of the mother's bright little sunny-home boy type, said he was quite willing to wait quietly till the day came for him to step into the old 'un's shoes. No. 2 thinking he was merely wasting his sweetness on the desert air, shut up in their gloomy ancestral abode, suggested that the title of Prince, available for a good round sum which made his aged Pa wince, would conduce greatly to his popularity and enjoyment in some gay capital. But when the Benjy of the family's turn came round there was really trouble in the home, for being a particularly high-minded and ambitious youth he would be nothing more nor less than a saint. His enraged papa stormed, threatened, pleaded. All to no purpose, for Benjy was obdurate. Therefore, finding his protestations worse than useless, and being a man of his word, he despatched the young hopeful's birth certificate and a blank cheque per special messenger to His Holiness the Pope. The moral of this tale is concisely summed up in the motto which the descendants of that ruined family have borne ever since, "Siete buoni, ma non santi." To say that Cechina was thoroughly and completely scandalised does not adequately describe that pious child's frame of mind. "It's not true" she wailed, "just a very bad story."

"Well, don't believe it then" I urged, and changed the conversation hastily by asking several questions in rapid succession relative to the bald-headed kitten's pedigree. My assumed interest soon turned into the genuine article on learning that this miserable specimen was a close connection of a dear departed pussy of our own, who was converted into somebody's Christmas dinner last year. To my mind this little habit of fattening up their own, and stealing other people's cats to take the place of turkeys and geese, is the most unpardonable trait in the Ticenese character.

The second week in December is the really dangerous time for pussies, as they take quite ten days to prepare properly, the following being the method usually adopted. First catch your cat, then skin it, soak in running water for 24 hours—stuff with all manner of spices, then bury three feet deep in good rich soil for a period varying from four days to a week, finally steep in best quality red wine till needed. Who wouldn't have "Chat a la Tessinoise?" We were still discussing the sad fate of various cats and kittens we'd known, when our tete-a-tete was disturbed by the arrival of Maria, Cechina's senior by a year. "Oh," she said breathlessly turning to me, "I've just seen your sister and asked her for some old white clothes and coloured ribbons, because we do so want to be angels." Not daring to look at Cechina, for saints and angels are first cousins, I hurriedly asked Maria for further details. They both answered together, and gabbled so fast that I was left no wiser than before. I urged them to start again—if possible not in dialect. "Shall we tell you in Latin?" Maria suggested brightly. "For goodness sake don't," I pleaded, "or I shall be worse off than ever." They looked at me commiseratingly, wondering no doubt where such an ignorant cr ture was ris,—then started off in fairly intelligible Italian with frequent relapses into the homely and hideous dialect. "You see it's like this—all the girls in the village may walk in the big procession on Saturday as 'angioli' if they are dressed in white, and we—well, we have only one frock each," pointing deprecatingly to the patched and worn garments they were wearing. "So the priest said he was very sorry, but we really could not join the others dressed like this," "and, and"—furtively wiping away a tear apiece—"we had looked forward to this festa for months." I cheered them up to the best of my ability, by saying I was morally certain that heaps of old clothes, which would both literally and metaphorically suit them down to the ground, lay hidden away in the recesses of our piece boxes and would shortly be unearthed by my small sister. They brightened considerably, and then murmured apologetically that they did not want to beg "but mother had said as it was for such a good cause she thought we should be forgiven, and you see we couldn't afford to buy new things ourselves." I had always been under the impression that the much coveted post of sacristan brought in quite a comfortable income, so wondering at the extreme poverty of these people, I asked Maria what her father earned.

"As sacristano he gets the house—hovel would have been more correct—and land free; for ringing the bells he is paid 2 frs. (1/8) a year, and half that again for being grave-digger." No wonder they were poor, but she continued: "When folk are born, married, or buried they give something." "It's such a pity," she went on cold-bloodedly, "that so few die, because that is by far the most profitable." "We say—4 baptismi = 1 matrimonio and 2 matrimonio = 1 funerali." Cechina being somewhat of a philosopher in her own way here chipped in, saying that they really had no cause for complaint lately as the flu had killed off most of the old people last winter, and both the postman and his mother-in-law had died within a week of each other and even now an aunt of theirs was very ill and might—"Oh you hateful callous children" I interrupted hurriedly at this juncture. They both looked so hurt that I was half sorry I'd spoken. Doubtless, living almost inside a church and having a cemetery for a playground had rendered them absolutely indifferent to death and all its attendant horrors. Then followed a few moments' quiet, broken all too soon by a heated discussion between the sisters—of which I only caught a word every now and again. Enough though to realise they were disputing over somebody's age. Just having decided 'twas that of the poor Zia Moribonda I was unprepared for the direct "How old are you Signorina?" "Guess," I answered, and was more than ever disconcerted by the prompt reply, "Thirty or forty." "No, seventy-seven last birthday," I retorted acidly, feeling distinctly annoyed at having my years thus summarily doubled. Maria, to my intense relief, understood the mild sarcasm, but Cechina murmured sweetly that 'twas quite possible, and then added consolingly "I should not have thought so." "You'd better go away and play," I said snappishly,—"The society of the very aged is apt to pall on the very young." They went and I left soon after, as the sun had hidden itself behind banks of clouds that looked full of rain and thunder. Even before I reached home heavy drops were beginning to fall, and quickening my pace, I offered up a prayer to Santa Barbara on behalf of the would-be angels that it might at least be fine on Saturday—which was really very nice of me considering the way I had just been treated.

(To be continued.)

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Damaged by Floods.

NEW TIMINGS NECESSITATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

The "Pioneer" says that the damage done to the North-Western Railway by the recent floods is on such a large scale, and spread over so wide an area, that it will still take some months to put the lines into proper order again.

Work has been hampered, owing to the extraordinary scarcity of labour in the Punjab, which has been accentuated by an outbreak of malarial fever.

In these circumstances, the railway authorities have been obliged to revise their time table of passenger trains over nearly the whole system, so as to allow for restrictions of speed, which will have to be enforced for some time to come.

The new timings came into force on the 20th instant, and as the speed of several mail trains has been reduced, the travelling public may not understand why such an apparently retrograde step has been taken. Reduction in speed is necessary, in order to secure punctuality as far as possible, without which no railway can be worked efficiently. The new time-table is of course only a temporary one. Every effort is being made by the engineers to repair the line, and the old timing will be re-introduced as soon as it is safe to run trains at their usual speed.

Sir William Bull, M. P. for Hammersmith asked Mr. Asquith recently whether he would consider the advantages of replacing the present bronze coinage at Home with nickel, such as had been recently introduced in India. Great Britain is one of the few countries now possessing no nickel coinage; and in Home banking circles the idea is said to be generally welcomed, a small nickel coin being hailed as cleaner and more easily handled than the bronze penny. The one drawback, as Mr. Sidney Webb pointed out in a lecture at the School of Economics, was the liability of the nickel coin to be confused with a silver one. To obviate that, Belgium makes a hole in its nickel penny, Germany gives its nickels a plain edge and its silver coins a milled one, and, as everybody knows, the Indian anna has a wavy edge.

In response to a request of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Government of Bombay have intimated their willingness to place temporarily at the disposal of His Highness the services of a District Judge for the trial of the case against Mr. V. G. Bijapurkar which has been committed to the Sessions Court of Kolhapur, and the Chief Judge and the Joint Sessions Judge of Kolhapur have prayed His Highness that they may be excused from trying in consequence of their personal relations with the accused.

MOHMAND RAID

Reported Attack on Sukka.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 21.

Peshawar advices state that the trouble brewing in the Mohmand hills, which had been anticipated for at least ten days, has at last come to a head.

One hundred and forty Safi Mohmands, whose gathering in the Gandao Valley has been the cause of anxiety, have made a forward move. It was known that they were expecting reinforcements of Utman Khel budmashis, and whether these have joined them or not, the numbers of tribesmen have now been raised to about 600.

The Halimzai "jirgas," who were called into Peshawar to answer for a raid on Adizai, when two Hindus were carried off three months ago, appear to have acted in a more friendly manner on this occasion, and this fact is encouraging. Whether they were able to prevent so large a party as the present one from passing through their country it is impossible to say, but that the police have had ample warning cannot be doubted.

The military posts both at Michni and Shabkadr have been on the alert ever since the gathering first began to take shape.

There is no certain information to hand whether the advance of the body (believed to be under the command of the famous outlaw Mir Baz) has led to any outrage on British territory, but bazaar rumour—and bazaar rumours in Peshawar may often be credited—is, that an attack has been made on the village of Sukka.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent says:—

Very early on the morning of the 19th instant a detachment of the 59th Infantry, 150 strong, was hurried off from Peshawar to Shabkadr to reinforce the garrison of that fort. The Garrison usually consists of a double company of native infantry under a native officer. Fifty sowars accompanied the reinforcing party from Peshawar and the force was equipped on the Field Service scale and under a British officer later in the day. Officers commanding two other native infantry regiments in Peshawar received urgent orders to recall all their men detached temporarily for field training, and hold themselves in readiness for possible eventualities. These are the actual facts of the situation in Peshawar Cantonment itself and they are obviously the effects of the cause further on towards the frontier near Shabkadr.

From enquiries made it appears that the notorious outlaw Mir Baz having collected a following of Mohmand desperadoes and strengthened his gang with volunteers from the neighbouring Utman Khel hills has for some time past been hovering round the country about Shabkadr and Michni with the avowed intention of raiding the inhabitants.

Michni is an outpost 10 miles nearer the hills than Shabkadr and is situated above the ferry across Kabul river. The authorities, though affecting to make as little as possible of Mir Baz's threats, have not failed to take steps necessary to frustrate them. News in the shape of bazar gup nevertheless has reached Peshawar city that Mir Baz and his party had suddenly pounced on the village of Sukkar, looted and burnt the bazar and carried off some of the inhabitants. The military operations from Peshawar are no doubt connected with this incident, but no further developments have taken place. A raid requiring military operations on such a scale is obviously serious, but from what one can gather no political importance is attached to the incident.

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

Body not Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. A. Moore, a well-known Rangoon dentist, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this morning, on the Bibby boat, the s. s. "Warwickshire," which arrived in port this afternoon.

The vessel was about 160 miles from Rangoon, when the deceased seated himself on the side of the ship, and pulling out a revolver, shot himself and fell overboard The body was not recovered.

His cabin companion awoke an hour after the tragedy, and on switching on the light, found an open letter in the deceased's handwriting, stating that he was tired of life and leaving instructions to pay the ship's Steward and hand over some letters to his partner in Rangoon.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major G. E. J. Perry is gazetted for eight months' leave and Captain A. W. Daldy for six months.

Major F. C Lane is appointed Superintendent of the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, vice Major Walker retired.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The survey has been sanctioned by the South Indian Railway of a line from Erode to Nanjungud with a branch from Satyamangalam to Mettupolayam.

Colonel Gowie, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has twelve months' leave. Colonel C. A. R. Brown to officiate.

Mr. H. R. Walton from leave is posted to the Tilhar-Budaon-Hapoor Railway Survey.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr. Beynon Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Beynon, Assistant Engineer at the Kalagauk Stone Quarries, met with a very serious accident a few days ago.

While handling a detonator, it exploded in his hands, blew out his left eye, and blew off his left hand at the wrist. Other dangerous injuries were also inflicted.

Mr. Beynon was taken on board the Port Commissioner's new tug, the "Hercules," and conveyed to the Moulmein Hospital, in which he is now lying in a critical condition.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Dinner at Balghauty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 21.

Lord Kitchener and his party, with the British Resident, crossed over from Cochin to Muttoonchery this morning, and saw the White Jews' Synagogue, Moses' scroll and the old palace.

They then went to British Cochin, where His Excellency was met at the Port Jetty by Mr. S. Locke, Municipal Chairman. The party then drove round the town, alighting at the old Dutch gate, and returned by Amarapathy to Balghauty where there will be a dinner to-night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 21.—Lieutenant Molmo, Worces. Regt., from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Monteith, 110th Mahrattas, from England.
Major James, 2nd Lancers, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Ewart, S. and T. Corps, from Simla.
Capt. Cleete. 37th Dogras, from Nowgong.
Lieut.-Col. Beevor, R.A.M.C., from Dalhousie.
Capt. Weldon, Dorset Regt., from Madras.
Major Barsfield, 66th Punjabis, from Belgaum.
Lieut. Thompson, 79th C.I., from Aurungabad.
Lieut. Young, S.O.J.C., from England.
Lieut. Estrange, 79th C. I., from Aurangabad.
Lieut.-Col. Mardall, 31st Lancers, from England.
Capt. Robertson-Glasgow, 39th G. Rifles, from Lansdowne.
Lieut. Scott, 32nd Lancers, from England.
Capt. Sterling 57th Rifles, from England.
Capt. Gourlay, Sanitary Dept., from England.
Capt. Corbyn, 18th Lancers, from England,
Lieut. Chesney, 23rd S. Pioneers, from England.
Capt. Campbell, 40th Pathans, from England.
Lieut. Martin, 36th Sikhs, from England.
Lieut. Anderson, 45th Sikhs, from England.
Lieut. Walker, 25th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Paterson, 39th Sikh Pioneers from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 21.—Lieut. Cottrell, R. G. A., to England.
Lt.-Col. Marshall, 39th Lancers, to rejoin Regiment.
Capt. Ducat, 20th D.C.O. Infantry, to Chitral.
Lieut. Scott, 32nd Lancers, to Babugarh.
Capt. Sterling, 57th Rifles to Peshawar.
Capt. Gourlay, Sanitary Dept. to Dacca.
Lieut. Smith, 29th Punjabis, to Colombo.
Lieut. Chesney, 23rd S. Pioneers, to Sialkot.
Lieut. Martin, 36th Sikhs, to Rawalpindi.
Lieut. Anderson, 45th Sikhs, to Nowshera.
Major Bonsfield 66th Punjabis, to England.
Capt. Cleete, 37th Dogras, to England.
Lieut. Thompson, 79th C. I., to Aurangabad.
Lieut. Estrange, 79th C. I., to Aurangabad.
Brig.-General Bond, D.G., Mil. Works, to Bangalore.
Lieut. Coleridge, 88th C. I., to Madras.
Col. Kerrick, 28th Cavalry, to Saugor.
Capt. Edwards, 24th Punjabis, to Saugor.
Capt. Baldwin, 58th Rifles, to Europe.
Capt. Finlay, 58th Rifles, to Europe.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.

ENGLISH AEROPLANES.

One Hundred Plans for Practical Machines.

London, Nov. 6.

At the inaugural meeting of the Aeroplane Club, held this afternoon at Claridge's Hotel, Captain F W. Windham, its founder, announced a membership of one hundred and twenty.

Lieut.-Colonel Mark Mayhew, commanding the Army Motor Reserve, who presided, outlined the objects of the new Club. It was, he said to be devoted exclusively to the development of aerial navigation by machines heavier than air.

An interesting fact mentioned was that Messrs. Voisin, the French makers, are now ready to produce an aeroplane in three weeks, and to guarantee a flight. The cost of a machine with its engine is about £1,000.

M. Delagrange, the French aeroplane expert, figures among the vice-presidents of the new club. Others are Colonel Templar and Prince Serge Bolotoff and his brother, Prince George Bolotoff—who are busy with an aeroplane with which they hope to fly across the Channel and win the "Daily Mail" new £500 prize.

"Not a great deal has been done in England," confessed the chairman, but there were cheers when the name of Mr. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, the English enthusiast, was mentioned. He is in Paris now waiting for the completion of an aeroplane upon the Farman lines. He hopes to make a trial next week at Issy, and then, if it proves successful, to bring the machine to England. He will probably be the first Englishman to fly in England.

Messrs. Short Brothers, who have now a properly installed aeroplane factory at Battersea, have two heavier-than-air, machines in process of building, and are preparing plans for several more, all for English inventors. Mr. Howard Wright, the motor engineer has one under secret construction. Several are known to be building out of London.

Fearly one hundred Englishmen now have plans for practical machines, and a dozen are actually being built.

EDUCATION COMPROMISE.

Cabinet Solution Before Non-conformist M.P.'s.

London, Nov. 7.

The negotiations in the Education controversy are now coming to a head. A meeting of the Nonconformist Committee of the House of Commons has been summoned for Monday evening. Mr. Runciman, Minister of Education, will place the exact situation before the members. He will then withdraw, leaving them to discuss the proposals and make representation to him afterwards.

Mr. Runciman wishes to compose the more burning differences before the Bill is introduced and to confine debates to a friendly settlement of the details. As a result of private conferences the differences have been reduced to two main points: the "right of entry" and the prohibition, or otherwise, of the head teacher from giving religious instruction.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Parsee Member from Nagpur.

Mr. Manekji Byramji Dadabhoy, Barrister-at law, son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, formerly Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar in Bombay, now a Government pensioner, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In Lord Harris's words, he has proved himself a worthy son of a worthy father, and the anticipations formed of him in his early youth have been fully realised in his career in later years. His father, the Khan Bahadur, was a distinguished member of the Uncovenanted Service and had won golden opinions of the high Government officials under whom he served. He retired on pension in July 1887 after a service extending over five and thirty years, during which he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, and was Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and Registrar of Parsi Marriages. He made the Registration Department in Bombay a financial success in every respect.

Having, since his return from England, practised as a member of the Bombay Bar, Mr. Manekji sought for "fresh fields and pastures new"; and in 1889, went and settled down in Nagpur. In 1883, he had annotated and published a Commentary on the Landlords of the Central Provinces; and six years later he brought out another Commentary on the Tenancy Act, in which he clearly pointed out the defects in the old Act. In 1891, Mr. Manekji, whose forensic ability became well known, was appointed Government Advocate in the Central Provinces at Nagpur. In the year 1900, he was instrumental in effecting a partition of the great Bhonslay estate on behalf of the young members of the family and so satisfied were his clients with the skill and tact with which he managed the affair in their interest, that they paid him an unprecedentedly high fee of one lakh of rupees in recognition of his services. In 1907, he was invited at the instance of the promoters, and presided at the Industrial Provincial Conference at Raipur. Mr. Manekji took a warm personal interest in the municipal affairs of Nagpur, and had for nineteen years been a leading member of that Municipality. Mr. Maneckji always took a prominent part in developing the mineral resources of the Central Provinces, and in introducing Ginning and Press Factories therein. By his genial good nature and courteous bearing he has made himself a general favourite among the inhabitants, and won the esteem of high European officials.

Before he came out to India as a member of the Bar, Mr. Manekji read several interesting papers at meetings of the East India Association. One of these was on "The Administration of India by England." In a long review, he shewed how greatly India had advanced politically, morally, and socially under British rule. In conclusion, Mr. Manekji expressed views which seem to be of special importance in the present circumstances of the country. He begged the meeting to believe that the people of India, with the exception of some fanatics and dreamers, had too long enjoyed the blessings of the just, merciful, enlightened rule of England to think of exchanging it for any vision of an absolute freedom, which would almost certainly end in chronic anarchy or despotism of the worst type. Mr. Maneckji read another paper on "The Needed Reforms in the Administration of British India," regarding which Lord Northbrook wrote that his paper seemed to him to be written in very good spirit, and to raise questions well worthy of careful consideration. After a residence of three years in England, Mr. Manekji returned to Bombay in February 1887, when an English paper, in noticing his departure, said of him—"While studying in the Middle Temple, he had a very successful career, and during his stay here, he distinguished himself by giving various addresses before political and social institutions."

Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy had given an afternoon party at his bungalow in Foras Road, Byculla, to Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Member of Parliament, and Lady Lethbridge, in November 1886, when they were on a visit to India. Sir Roper, in returning thanks for the toast of his health and that of Lady Lethbridge, spoke of the Khan Bahadur's son, Mr. Manekji, in very complimentary terms. He said—"The Khan Bahadur has spoken in the kindest terms of some friendly services we were able to render to his son, Mr. Manekji in England; but this I can say that the eminently successful career of Mr. Manekji in London—and I am delighted to be able to say so in the presence of his parents who may justly be proud of him—has been such as to render quite unnecessary any help and any introductions that his friends could give him. I think it might encourage those young gentlemen here (and I hope there are many) who may be contemplating a visit to England, to know that Mr. Manekji's marked ability and eloquence, his high and independent character, and his amiable disposition, have not only obtained for him the friendship of eminent politicians like Lord Harris and Sir John Gorst, but have also placed him in the honourable position of an elected member of the Council of the East India Association, and in other ways singled him out as a man of mark. Now that he has triumphantly passed his final examination for the Bar, and is about to return to India, I am perfectly sure that a high and useful career awaits him in this country," etc.

M. P. Bons D'Anty, French Consul at Chentu, in Western China, has contributed an article to the "Bulletin-du Comite de l'Asie Francaise" dealing with the state of affairs on the Chino-Tibetan frontier, and the efforts made to develop the country. He says that a perfect understanding exists between the acting Viceroy Chao-er-fong and the two Chinese Ambans at Lhassa, their object being to oppose the influence of the Lamas and petty native Princes and strengthen the Chinese administration. Among other things may be noted the admission of eight young Tibetans into the military school at Chen-tu and the despatch of twenty Chinese officers and cadets to Lhassa. Tibetan apprentices have been introduced into the arsenal at Chen-tu. Means have also been taken to suppress the circulation of the British rupee throughout Tibet and to substitute Chinese coins for it. A sort of boycott of English goods, directed more particularly against Indian tea and salt, is in contemplation, and a Chinese Bank, with a capital of two million taels, will probably be started at Lhassa.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

Afternoon Party.

An afternoon party was held last evening under the auspicies of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay in the Hall of the Anjuman to meet H. H. Shri Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, Nawab Saheb of Palanpore. His Highness, who was accompanied by his Princes was on arrival, received by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola and others.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim read the following address on behalf of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim: "It affords us great pleasure to accord cordial welcome to your Highness on the auspicious occasion of your visit to our Anjuman-i-Islam. Though your Highness comes to Bombay after a long interval of thirty years, you have not been absent from our mind's sight, as during that period we have frequently heard of your most enlightened interest in progressive and wholesome reforms throughout the length and breadth of your State. Your readiness to further railway extension through your territories by offering State contributions in the shape of either land or money, your zeal to promote the interests of agriculture in your province and to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry, and your great anxiety to render arable vast area of fallow lands, which has resulted in the addition to your territory of some seventy villages after your installation on the Gadi of Palanpur; your great desire to disseminate the blessings of education and encourage technical arts—, all this points to your being a liberal and model Ruler. I think, I am echoing the sentiments of all present when I say that we are proud to welcome to-day a Ruler who has a brilliant record of great achievements to his credit, to the stately Hall of our Institution which owed its existence to the forsightedness among others, of that great and good man, whose loss to the Mahomedan community, we have never ceased to deplore,—I mean my late esteemed friend, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji. In common with others, he perceived the vast potentialities of such an educational institution as the Anjuman-i-Islam, if the Mahomedans were to take their proper place and worthily play their part in the administration of the country which their historic importance demanded. Recognising that education was the chief talisman for removing the great social and political disabilities under which the Mahomedans laboured we made efforts to conceive the best means for the promotion of liberal education in the Islam community and this Hall is but a monument of our strenuous labours in that great cause, which still requires constant attention and services of all our leading man, towards which much yet remains to be done. We give attention to the religious training and the formation of morals in the school. Our aim is to extend the blessings of education to indigent Mahomedan youths, to enable them to earn their livelihood and to make them good and loyal citizens. This is so far good: but I believe that if the Mahomedans were to continue to fulfil the great traditions of their great race, they must all awake from sleep and lethargy. They must try to be up to date and keep pace with other communities in educational persuits and adopt commercial and scientific education which has made England and other countries great. At the present juncture we are fortunate in having a liberal-minded and sympathetic Governor, who has already fulfilled his promise of following in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors, Lord Lamington. To his great sympathy with the people entrusted to his care, he combines a practical and scientific mind, and to this is due the great impetus given to the scientific and technical education throughout the Presidency. The Anjuman-i-Islam was started thirty-three years ago and the school has been in existence for the last 28 years. It began with 125 pupils and it has on its roll now no less than 564 pupils, and we hope that the school will continue to flourish and show an increase in its numbers every year. The Government grant comes to Rs.6,000 a year while the Municipal grant received by the school is Rs. 5,000 per annum. His Highness the Aga Khan with his usual generosity, contributes Rs. 5.000 year to mark his abiding interest in the education of Mahomedans. The following sums are given for scholarship by several prominent citizens: Professor Mirza Hairat Rs. 20,000; Haji Haroon Sidick, Rs. 10,000; Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and myself, Rs. 5,000 each; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Rs.2,500; Mr. Haji Goolmahomed makes an annual grant of Rs. 144, while books are supplied to poor boys out of the income of Rs. 2,500 given by Dostmahomed Peermahomed and Vallimahomed Dostmahomed. We are much delighted to see you and your enlightened sons among us this evening, as it bespeaks your interests in our work and we hope that in future you will find many such opportunities to show your interests in this school."

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY.

In reply to the above, Prince Taley Mahomed Khanji, Heir-Apparent, read the following on behalf of His Highness the Nawab: "Sir Currimbhoy and Gentlemen, in reply to the address of welcome which you have so kindly given, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to my worthy father, I beg to express our deep sense of gratitude to you all, for the cordial reception given to us and the kind feelings shown in the address. We are glad to hear that this institution owes its existence to the farsightedness of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji who laid our community under deep obligation in various ways. It is gratifying to see that the interests of such a worthy institution are now in the hands of a leading Mahomedan citizen of Sir Currimbhai's ability, wide sympathy, and great generosity. It need hardly be said that such an institution is an absolute necessity for furthering the cause of our community. It is but natural that we as Muhammadans should take a keen interest in the progress of such an institution. The Anjuman-i-Islam has no doubt rendered valuable service to our Community by representing the real wants and legitimate aspirations of Muhammadans to Government and to our country by promoting education by earnestly co-operating with British Government in the measures which may tend to ensure peaceful development of the varied resources of our country It is quite obvious that the progress and prosperity, which we now see, are due mainly to the peace and order for whcch we are grateful to the British Rule and it is the sacred duty of each and every citizen to help the British Government in maintaining peace. It is the more incumbent upon us to do so at a time when the destinies of our Presidency are fortunately committed to the care of a very able and sympathetic Governor who has, during his short tenure of office, done much for satisfying the scientific and educational needs of our country. The great philanthropic spirit, evinced by some of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen whose names are mentioned in your address, in putting the school on a sound financial basis, reflects great credit on them. If other well-to-do Muhammadans will come forward to show the same spirit, there is no doubt that the cause of the Muhammadan community will be furthered before long. Before closing my reply, I again thank you all for what you have so kindly done for us and we sincerely wish that this institution may acquire a sounder footing and continue to render still more useful service to the country and our community."

A donation of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships by the Nawab Sahib was announced.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail then addressed the meeting, exhorting them to be loyal to the British Government.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

When Gulliver visited Laputa, he found the people there of the First and Second Estate to be an enthusiastic class of philosophers. So absorbed at times were they in their mental calculations that they were practically dead to their surroundings, and it was necessary therefore to provide their personal servants with inflated bladders with which to impinge their precious cheeks now and again and recall them to life. Here, in Hyderabad, some of our high-placed officials bear a remarkable resemblance to the philosophers of Gulliver's making, and it is high time they should be disturbed in their abstractions. As a sequel to the misery brought on by the recent floods, lots of ideas have been devised and carried out to raise funds to help the distressed people; but had the Government turned its attention in another direction, a large amount of money would have been secured, and may still be secured, to the public exchequer by a simple stroke of the pen. Now it is no secret that every official whose name appears in the Half-yearly Civil List of H. H. the Nizam's Government—that is to say, every offical whose salary is Rs. 200 and upwards—is exempted from paying Customs duties on goods imported by them, whereas all the other minor fry are mulcted to the tune of 5 per cent. In principle, the system is bad, while in practice it is worse; and some merchants have benefitted by it as a result of the base ingratitude of some officials of the benevolent Government which gave them the concession. But that is another question. What I wish to urge is this: Let the exemptions be at once annulled and a "*Jarida*" Extraordinary be issued promulgating that, with the exception of H. H. the Nizam, every subject of the State—merchant or no merchant, Residency official or no Residency official, railway servant or no railway servant—shall be compelled to pay Customs duties at the rate fixed by Government. And this measure should be permanent and not temporary. If this operate only for a couple of months, the Government will be able to realise for itself whether or not a large loan should be borrowed to meet the present crisis on the strength solely of the increased revenue from Customs. The experiment is sure to be successful and deserves to be put to the test. But, in the first place, it will be necessary to obtain on loan from the British Government an expert officer to take charge of the department and to introduce an intelligent and systematic code of rules sympathetic with those prevailing in British India. The rest with regard to the interior economy of the department and the inevitable re-organization of the staff will depend entirely with the officer in charge. It is earnestly to be hoped that this will catch the eyes of Mr. Casson Walker, who, it may be safely assumed, would accord it some consideration.

⁂

The finals of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament were played off last evening on the Chudderghaut Futteh Maidan. The Mahboob Stand was full before the appointed time of 4-30 o'clock, and, later on, after the arrival of the Hon'ble the Resident, represented the elite of Chudderghaut, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum—the Military element preponderating; while from one end to the other, outside the enclosure, the spectators presented a circular line "fours-deep." In a word, there were thousands and thousands of people to witness the finals. As I conjectured, but much more than I expected, the Golconda scored practically an easy victory, namely, 12 goals to their opponents' 2—an admittedly remarkable feat. Although the Golconda played a tight game and did not intend to give a chance, yet they throughout took the offensive, thereby displaying their self-assurance. In spite of the invincible Shah Mirza Beg and his powerful lieutenants, the soundness and completeness of the day's triumph appeared to have rested on the superior mettle of the Golconda ponies, compared to those brought on the field by the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). Nevertheless, the game from start to finish was interesting and extremely exciting, and I should never have gone odds on those I backed had the cavalry as good horses as their opponents. Still, there is no denying it, the victory was a glorious one, and the Cup has been deservedly lodged in worthy hands. Neither H. H. the Nizam, the Sahibzada Sahib, nor the Minister was present: that popular acquaintance, Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, was also missed.

⁂

Many anticipated that the meeting called by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad would have to be delayed to a later hour than that notified, owing to the Polo Finals having to be played off last evening; but just the contrary occurred. H. E. the Minister arrived at the Public Gardens a little before 4 o'clock and soon the Address Hall was thronged by the higher officials of the State, the Departmental Ministers, Jagirdars, sowcars and others. The proceedings opened to time and concluded almost simultaneously with the finish of the polo outside the Gardens. It is said that about 60,000 rupees were subscribed on the spot, added to a decent sum promised. Considering that both the events fixed for the same evening had taken place without any interruption, the suggestion involuntarily offers itself that while Hyderabad has enough of pleasure-goers, it is not wanting in philanthropists. And that is not saying little, to be sure!

⁂

When Mr. A. J. Dunlop, a few months back expressed his desire to retire from H. H. the Nizam's service, which was almost accepted, it was understood that Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji—a son of our popular Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., and a Commissioner in the Berar Service—would succeed him. For some reason, it was subsequently found that the further retention of Mr. Dunlop's services was necessary, and accordingly he was persuaded to stay for two years longer. It is said that the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for this extension. Preparatory to retirement, however, Mr. Dunlop leaves for Europe in April next on six months' leave.

⁂

The appointment of Professor Barclay Hill as Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School was a departure from the old rule which made that office an ex-officio right of the Residency Surgeoncy and Directorship of H. H. the Nizam's Medical Department. But the departure has, within its short trial, wholly justified itself, and has abundantly shown that there should be one man for one responsibility, and not one man for a multiplicity of responsibilities, to all of which he could not be expected do justice. It is said by the medical students that since his advent, Professor Hill has paid careful attention to the details of organization and placed the school machinery in systematic working order: in a word, he has put everything in order, and has introduced a method of teaching which knocks the bottom out of cram. It is premature to add the varnish, and this must be left to time, though optimism rules the wave.

⁂

The in-patients of the Afzulgunj Hospital, which was destroyed by the floods, have now been brought from other places and located in the Residency Hospital, which is too limited to afford the necessary accommodation, and the consequence is that the poor patients are put to inconvenience Perhaps it would be advisable, under the circumstances that, as a temporary measure, the building known as Pestonji Koti or Cosmopolitan Hotel should be rented by H. H. the Nizam's Government and utilised for the purpose of accommodating the patients, where a dispensary also may be added, which of course is necessary.

PEGGY.

Her "Says" and Her Ways.

"What! Yeh've gitten a floonce on your frock, Aggie! Sec 'stravagance. Ah thowt yeh'd hed mair sense at your time o' life."

Thus Peggy Heedful rebuked her neighbour, an old dame of seventy-two, for her worldliness in following the fashions. "I' my young days fwok were mair sensibler like. A good straw bonnet lasted mebbe eleben year or mair—i' winter yan put a dark ribbon on 't, an' i' summer yan skifted it an wore a nice leet blue or mebbe a yallowish band; an' goons were med o' lasty stuff. But noo lasses isn't reet unless they've a new rig-oot twea three times i' t' year; an' auld uns's war' n'ar as bad," with a significant nod in Aggie's direction. "Noo, lyuk at me. Ah've had this frock war' n'ar sebenteen year."

"Ah can varra weel believe yeh, Peggy," and the careful one smiled complacently, all unconscious of the sarcasm in her visitor's tone. It would have been difficult to guess whether the gown was of black, brown, or blue stuff originally—it bore traces of all three colours, for it had been "topped" and "boddomed" as need might require out of any odd materials which Peggy had in stock. Then the buttons were motley too, ranging from pearl and glass to horn, in assorted sizes. "Ay," said Peggy, proudly, "an' it's nut to ca' shabby yet, nowder."

In vain Aggie tried to explain that "t' boddom" of her skirt had got frayed, and she had endeavoured to prolong its days by making this "gert addition." Surely that was economy, was it not? But Peggy either could not or would not understand the why and the wherefore of the change. "Aggie, lass, yeh needn't try to threw dust i' my auld eyes; it's a chap yeh're after; there's nea feeul like and auld feeul."

"Me a sweetheart!" exclaimed the astonished old Aggie. "For sham' o' yoursel'!"

"Nut me—ah ken t' signs nobbut ower weel; they're as plain as measles comin' oot on a ba'rn 'at 's smittled. When a man body, or a woman owder, 'at 's niver fashed theirsel's ower mich about duds begins to come oot i' this fine thing an' t' udder fine thing yeh may set it doun at yance 'at there's a bit o' coortin' at t' back on't."

"An' why for sudn't fwok coort; there's nowt wrang in 't, is there?" retorted Aggie, her cudgels, sharpened on behalf of human kind in general. "Ah reckon yeh've deeun a laal bit i' that way yoursel' i' your time. They dyeu say 'at yeh've put by fower or five maisters yoursel'!"

"Nobbut three," said Peggy placidly; "an' as fine whiet good-like men as iver yeh seed. Weddit fwok mud be as content as yeh please if they'd nobbut pu' ya way."

"Ay, an' if yan may ass see a questi'n, what way dud your maisters pu'?" said Aggie, with mischief dancing in her eye.

"Why mine, in coorse. Men fwoks is an reet if yeh nobbut mannish them. They're a bit like cats and dogs. Keep 'em i' their pleeace an' they dyeu varra weel for yeh; an' allus fedder 'em weel; an' ah's nut again' a laal bit o' fareshin' noo and than." Then returning to the charge—"Noo, Aggie, oot wid it. Ah've kent the' lang eneuf. Is't auld Willie Smirker or Lanty Lounger?"

"Yeh're fair daft, Peggy! Hev'n't ah telt yeh aboot my auld skirt boddom gettin' jarbled? But, if yeh winnot talk sense at heamm aboot meh, ah pray yeh dunnet git clatterin' aboot meh ootside in t' toun. Ah'd be that sham'd ah wadn't dar' ventur' to church."

"Aggie, lass, dud t'e iver hear tell o' meh bein a clatter-wallets? What ah sex ah sea to fwok theirsel's; ah's nut yan for gaan clashin' ahint a body's back." In this particular Peggy spoke the truth—her hard speeches were always made direct to the unhappy victim, who could not get away from her upbraidings or her accusations, for she would held her auditor by the arm or the shoulder whilst she pressed her points home, especially if she saw the poor things were anxious to escape from her "preachments."

"I bide at heamm; it's t' best spot for women-folk," is a favourite saying of Peggy's, and certainly with the exception of attending church and market the old dame rarely crosses her threshold, unless it be to go to a neighbour's in case of sickness. In such extremities Peggy's services are invaluable. She is reckoned to be "as good as a docter," and a serious illness is almost a pleasure, a sort of hobby, to her. "Bless yeh, ba'rn there's nowt ah like better nor badliness!" is her strange boast. No matter how irksome and unpleasant the case is Peggy's fortitude never fails. "Some fwok 're flate o' deed fwok or fwok 'at's deein'; for my part, ah reckon 'at whick uns hev' for iver mair ill in 'em than deed uns. Why," triumphantly, "ah could watch fwok deein' aw neet; yan gits used to owt." Laying out the dead has no terrors for Peggy; she has nerves of iron. One night she with others, was engaged on this solemn task when a sudden awkward movement on the part of one of the workers caused the body to spring upwards. The other women fled terrified crying, "Auld Mally's come to life again, she is an' aw." "Hut, shaff, nowt o' t' swort," said Peggy contemptuously; and with a knife she cut the sinews at the knees and "streaked" the corpse into the regulation position.

Peggy has a great notion of her "rights," as might be readily guessed from the way in which she "mannished" her husbands. In particular, she is most pertinacious about her pew-rights in church. She does not pay any pew-rent, but she considers that she practically owns a pew which had been allotted to her grandfather by right of his ownership of the house in which he lived. Moreover she has her own special corner, and woe betide any bold intruder who is so rash as to drop into Peggy's place. Once a stranger, unaware of what Peggy considered her vested rights in the pew, came early and sat down in Peggy's corner. He was a quiet, inoffensive young man, the pink of politeness and half a word of explanation would have been sufficient for him to have removed and to have sought a seat elsewhere. But Peggy has rather a way of acting on the advice which Jowett once gave—"Never explain." So without a preliminary caution of any kind the irate dame advanced towards the offender and lifted him bodily out of his position ere he was aware of her purpose; then she noisily dumped him down with a bang as far as she possibly could at the opposite end of her square pew. She was a well-knit, strong woman; he was an undersized man, and his translation was rapidly effected. His first apprehension of his offence was the fiery glare in her eyes; then came her angry words, audible to the whole congregation: "That's what fwok gits 'at hev nea mair sense nor nab udder fwok seats. Ah'll l'arn the', my lad, not to mell wi' udder fwok sittin's." Peggy had no belongings to upbraid her for her unseemly action. Her rector tackled her on her unbecoming conduct, but with little avail, judging by Peggy's comment: "T' priest spok' to meh an' telt meh ah sudn't dyeu sae like; but ah up an' telt him 'at Mr. Slimly hed nea mair reet i' my pew nor he hed i' his pulpet; an' he couldn't help laughin' for aw he pertended to be as mad as owt wi' meh."—("Manchester Guardian.")

BY THE WAY.

MORNING "NIPS."

Little that is good can be said for the "morning nip" from any point of view. We are disposed to think, however, that more excuse can be urged for it than the temperance member of Parliament might be disposed to allow. That licensed premises should remain closed until 8 a.m.—the suggestion made by Mr. Holt and tentatively approved by the Home Secretary—would be a desirable reform if all workers were members of Parliament or in such other positions as called for their energies late in the day. The sight of people pouring into a public-house at eight o'clock in the morning is not pleasant So much must be generally allowed. But when we are disposed to blame the morning "nippers" too severely, we should remember, in justice, that many of them have been working since five or six. Their drink is not, therefore, the gross indulgence it seems to observers turning into their office at nine. At least, three hours' toil must be considered to deserve some refreshment. That the refreshment should take more beneficial form is true enough, though the opinion of the "nippers" be different. Alcoholic refreshment being popular and licensed, however the excuse of the early toilers must be given due credit.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

It is the double misfortune of the luckless Mr. Birrell not only to worsen his position with every speech that he makes in his own defence but to find the absurdity of his remarks invariably illustrated by their consequences. A few days ago he was talking "a good deal of tosh" at Bristol. Now comes the news of a fresh and more serious cattle-driving affray in county Sligo, in which one of the cattle-drivers was shot dead while several of the police were injured. The affair was, in fact, a fire-armed fight, and death was the result of the persistence of the wicked constabulary in holding their ground and doing their duty. We do not suppose that a trifle of this kind will disconcert Mr. Birrell. It may force from him the admission that "certain regrettable acts of disorder are occasionally committed in Ireland," or something of that sort. But he will, no doubt, rest entirely contented with the operation of "the ordinary law"—which he does not apply—and with the chaotic condition of an Ireland which he has, indirectly, incited to lawlessness by the monstrous follies of his reckless weakness. It is a pretty state of affairs.

AND THAT OF ENGLAND.

It should convey its own warning to the Government, if they do not wish the conditions of Irish peace and quiet to be reproduced nearer home. The curses of Radicalism are all coming home to roost at once, and the most malevolent of these curses is the menace of unemployment and riot. Anodynes for an evil that ought to have been tackled betimes are well or ill enough. Anodynes for riot are of no use at all. Too long shoddy agitators have been allowed to play cruelly on the passions of the mob. The Government will tell us that they have used the agitators as a safety-valve, but we may be excused for an inability to see where the safety comes in. What when winter really comes and times are really bad, and the pinch is severely felt? What will then be done in our streets! There are not many unemployed yet, and the unemployable are not the stuff of which serious riot is made. But bad times are coming, and Tom, Dick, and Harry have been allowed to run about the City inciting the mob "rob and plunder," to steal and riot. Let the Government see to it that they have a policy prepared, lest they be driven into the corner where a choice must be made between savage repression and utter confusion. We should like to see an example, a determined example, made of the worst of these cruel traitors who shout their obscenities and villainies at every street corner. For we believe it an entire mistake to suppose them incapable of serious mischief. And no sane man can pretend that their violent incitements benefit the unemployed who are made the excuse for their vapourings.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

On the one hand we have the adoption of Sir Christopher Furness's co-partnership scheme by the shipyard workers with a handsome majority of ten to one; on the other we have the abortive failure of the Cotton Conference between masters and men, for which the men had asked. On the face of it, we do not clearly see what the operatives expected to gain by coming to a conference without a proposal likely to find acceptance. But if the object was to test the spirit of the employers, the time may not have been wasted. It is something, at least, to know that a second ballot is to be taken of the three associations on the question of ending or continuing the strike, and that the employers have declared their readiness to prepare a sliding scale when the present dispute is over. If the workers insist on the continuance of a ruinous and futile struggle, in which the grounds of their action are entirely unsubstantial, on their own heads will fall the distress. But not on their own heads alone. For misery and unemployment spread outwards in widening circles, and the prevalence of strikes may account for a large proportion of the worst of our social and industrial ills. Let us bring these conflicts to an end, and learn from Sir Christopher Furness how to avoid them in the future.

A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

I call to mind the fateful hour
When, waving high a yellow banner,
The Radicals climbed into pow'r
And bowed in a delighted manner
Before the cheering multitude
For whose support they'd deftly sued.

I well remember how they told
The dupes by whom they were elected
That now an era all of gold
Might confidently be expected,
With hints that the Millennium
At last had actually come.

They spoke at noticeable length
Of boons to be anticipated,
And laid much stress upon their strength,
Which was phenomenal, they stated.
Good fortune had to Britain sent
A truly forceful Government.

No more should Britain blush beneath
The sway of trivial Tory slackers,
For they had grimly set their teeth
And, with the aid of faithful backers,
They meant to let the nation see
What Government should really be.

But when we take the sum of their
Performances and up we tot it
We find with something like despair
We've asked for trouble and we've got it;
If theirs be strength indeed, we long
For something the reverse of strong.

The moment that the lawless saw
The Rads ascend with clash and clatter
They knew immediately that Law
And Order then had ceased to matter;
They knew instinctively that now
They might just go on anyhow.

At once the Suffragettes began
To seize policemen by their throttles,
And Socialists conceived the plan
Of arguing by means of bottles,
Acting on the hypothesis
That Rads liked them to act like this.

Then demagogues who had been sent
To Parliament as statute makers,
Became uproarious and went
So far as prompting raids on bakers,
While even in the House the state
Of things was not immaculate.

For in it brawled a member of
The sex which says it's not the weaker,
And Grayson did not fear to scoff
At what was told him by the Speaker,
And one old party with a beard
With its proceedings interfered.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour;
The old tradition never ceases—
When Liberalism is in pow'r
Then Law and Order go to pieces.
Thank Heav'n a Government so "strong"
Can't stay with us for very long!

Mostyn T. Pigott, in "The World."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW STYLES.

A severity of style which is more than Puritanical distinguishes some of the plain hats designed by the leading milliners for morning wear, writes our lady correspondent. The simple band and bow of chamois leather allied to the hat of skunk fur is one of the most salient features where this cult of simplicity is studied, while another scheme which has the same rigidly austere effect is the plain flat sailor hat of stretched brown satin or Ottoman silk, which is simply trimmed with a large bow of brown seal, placed in the front after the style of the fur bow which forms such a popular neck accessory nowadays.

SEAL AS MILLINERIAL AND SARTORIAL ASSET.

Seal is, as a matter of fact coming high into favour as a millinerial fur, and has a wonderfully good effect when used in conjunction with waxen camellias of giant size, in pure white flushed with pink, or the popular water lily, which for the moment has driven every other kind of blossom into the background. In the case of the Incroyable coats of dark brown fur, a very successful finish is provided by huge seal bottons, four or six of which are introduced in the from of a double row on the short double-brested front, and appear again on the long postillion coat tails behind, being supplemented with heavy padded loops of seal brown satin.

BLACK HATS ENCIRCLED WITH JET BUCKLES.

The black hat is, besides, so essentially a feature of modern wear, and has been claimed so enthusiastically by the Frenchwomen, that the search after novelty is as keen as the search after buried treasure pursued by the redoubtable Huckelberry Finn in that classic of boy life. In the case of the smarter type of afternoon hat, the introduction of cut jet is a welcome relief, huge circular discs cut into facets being employed to hold the immense weeping willow plumes in place, while a capital effect is produced by encircling the crown with square cut jet buckles, through which is drawn a width of soft black tulle, over similar tulle the gleam of the latter being the only touch of relief introduced into the scheme.

REVIVAL OF THE MITTEN SLEEVE.

There is no longer any divergence of opinion in the matter of the sleeve where the couturieres of to-day are concerned. All the new gowns appear to have the uniform tight manche, either of some filmy transparent material such as tulle or ninon, tucked and ending in a little gauffered frill which must be long enough to cover the back of the hand almost to the knuckles, or designed in the same material as the gown, slit up the whole length and connected with tiny satin buttons and little tubes of the same, usually terminating in satin berries, while some couturieres are making a special little "trou" for the thumb, after the fashion of the mitten sleeve, and which ensures it being kept well down over the hand. In the case of the woman whose hands are wide in the palm and inclined to be red, this mitten sleeve suggests a most merciful dispensation on the part of Dame Fashion for which she has every reason to be duly grateful, as it not only conceals defects but gives a graceful and tapering effect to the fingers, even when they chance to be the reverse of classical in shape.

SCARVES TO COVER THE UPPER PART OF THE ARM.

On the other hand, where the question of full evening dress is concerned the sleeve seems more or less to have disappeared altogether. Numbers of the gowns are made with only the scantiest drapery below a jewelled strap, while the sleeve—if sleeve there be—is only a small and perfectly plain transparency fitting to the arm, and about four or five inches in length, the only touch of adornment being a rim of mock pearls or diamonds outlining it. In many instances, too, the scarf is so arranged as to cover the upper part of the arm, so that the introduction of a sleeve is thereby rendered superfluous, the delicate tulle mesh showing the outline underneath, and covering the arm lightly to the elbow.

PRIME MINISTER "BAITED."

Scene at a Bazaar.

The Prime Minister was severely baited by Suffragists at a bazaar he was opening at Highbury on October 25th.

On rising to speak, Mr. Asquith had not said half-a-dozen words whan he was interrupted by a shouting Suffragette, who was immediately greeted by the audience with groans and hisses and forcibly ejected. During the opening of Mr. Asquith's speech a similar interuption was made by no fewer than eight women, one after another. The following dialogue will give some idea of the scenes that took place:—

Mr. Asquith: Ladies and gentlemen, you owe me no thanks for coming here to-day, for——

First Suffragette: You don't deserve any thanks from women! (Commotion, hisses, ejection, loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: For it is a great pleasure for me to be here this——

Second Suffragette: No taxation without representation. (Commotion, hisses.) What about Mrs. Pankhurst in prison, and that brilliant girl Christabel Pank——(Ejection, loud cheers.)

The Chairman: Ladies, I must remind you we are here for a religious purpose, and I ask you not to interrupt any more. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: It is a great pleasure for me to renew acquaintance with my friends of Union Chapel, for as you now I used to worship there years ago. I.——

Third Suffragette: Is it consistent with justice that———(Commotion, hisses, ejection, loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: I wish you all possible success in the efforts you are making to extend the beneficent work of——

Fourth Suffragette: How dare you call yourself a Liberal! You——(Commotion, hisses, ejection loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith. . . . . of your church. It has in many respects a peculiar and unique history. It is not necessary for me to remind you that——

Fifth Suffragette: Will you define your Liberal principles? (Commotion, hisses, ejection, loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: Your church, founded as it was at the beginning of the last century, in the early days of evangelical revival, was a centre of religious work and the meeting ground——

Sixth Suffragette: Down with all hypocrites and tyranny (Commotion, hisses, ejection, loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: In course of time, under the process of ecclesiastical crystallisation, it became definitely Non-conformist, but never lost the comprehensive spirit breathed into it by——

Seventh Suffragette (in the gallery): Why do you allow women to go to prison? (Commotion, hisses, ejection, leud cheers).

Mr. Asquith: During the best part of a hundred years Union Chapel was served by but two ministers. Dr. Henry Allen—

Eighth Suffragette: Votes for women! Votes for women! (Commotion, hisses, ejection loud cheers.)

After this the Prime Minister was allowed to proceed without interruption for a time, until towards the end of his speech three more women had to be turned out, shouting and struggling.

SICENTIFIC NOTES.

IS AUSTRALIA SLIPPING INTO THE SEA.

Professor David, who holds the chair of Geology and Physical Geography in Sydney University, and is at present enjoying a bleak holiday in company with Lieutenant Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition, is a man of many unorthodox ideas, and among them is one to the effect that the eastern coast line of the Commonwealth, including the New South Wales Metropolis, is gradually slipping into the Pacific Ocean. It appears that some few months ago the Government of that State had a test cylinder sunk in Sydney Harbour with a view to ascertaining the nature of the formation on which will rest the piers intended to support the proposed bridge to connect the two opposite shores. The Professor descended the cylinder, to a depth of ninety feet below high-water mark, where he found the formation to consist of peaty material—stems, leaves, and seeds of plants—intermixed with a tough unctuous clay. This was at a depth of about forty feet below the bed of the harbour. From the harbour bottom down to the level reached by Professor David, the deposits consisted principally of sand, with marine shells. The peaty formation was not fossilised, and could not have been more than a couple of thousand years old. The Professor thinks it probable that when the peaty material was laid down the harbour was much shallower than at present.

THE EVIDENCE.

Evidence in favour of this view has been afforded by the results of investigations in other parts of the harbour, and at different places on the coast. In boring for coal a few miles north of Sydney peat beds were encountered about twenty feet below sea level. When sinking for the foundations of the great railway bridge across the Hawkesbury River, trunks of large trees were met with at a depth of about seventy foot below sea level. Further north, during the sinking in connection with the Hunter River delta collieries, near Newcastle, a large amount of woody material and coarse river gravel, was passed through at depths, in places, of considerably more than a hundred feet below sea-level, the material marking the former level of the old valley before the submergence took place. At Fingal's Bay, Port Stephens, north of Newcastle, beds of peat can be traced down to the low-tide level, dipping considerably thence; while bores for coal in the vicinity have passed through a bed of peat one hundred feet below sea level. In cutting a canal in one of the creeks in Sydney Harbour, a submerged forest of large honeysuckle trees, together with a bed of peat, was found at a depth of fifteen feet below high water-level. A remarkable circumstance in connection with the discovery was the finding of a couple of aboriginal stone tomahawks in the peat, showing that the work of submergence must have taken place within a comparatively recent period.

A CONSIDERABLE SUBSIDENCE.

All this evidence, according to Professor David points to the fact that there has been, in recent geological days, a subsidence of a considerable portion of the New South Wales coastline, amounting to something like a couple of hundred feet. "This" he says, "has admitted the waters of the Pacific Ocean to the old land valleys, and thus the great estuaries, such as Broken Bay and Port Hacking and harbours like Port Jackson and Botany Bay are simply what American geologists term 'drowned valleys.'" This raises the question as to whether the work of sumergence is still going on. But the evidence on this point is somewhat scanty. At large, on the Hunter River, there are extensive beds of marine shells, of recent origin, elevated fifteen feet above sea-level; and in some parts of Sydney Harbour incrustations of oyster-shells are frequently met with at a distance of ten feet above highwater mark. The difficulty in making observations and calculations extending over a number of years consists in the fact that the sea-level is not an unalterable quantity. The constant shrinking of the earth, owing to its cooling, is supposed to have the effort of making the oceans deeper and narrower, and the land surface more extensive.

IF!—

In the course of his remarks Professor David explained that if there should occur, by any phenomenal change, such a rise of temperature in the Arctic and Antarctic regions as would convert the ice collected there into water all the low-lying portions of the New South Wales coast would become submerged. The ice-bound regions, representing about one-fortieth part of the surface of the globe, hold sufficient ice, if melted, to raise all the oceans of the world several feet. Such a contingency is, however, unlikely, by reason of the earth becoming cooler instead of warmer. But a theory has been raised as to whether the slipping away of the New South Wales coast is not in some measure due to the gradual moving of a "fold" in the earth's crust, which is visible in the geological strata in portions of the coastal side of the Blue Mountain ranges. This view of the matter is being carefully investigated. Meanwhile, it has been pointed out that when there are large accumulations of flood waters in the bed of the Nepean River, the upper part of the Hawkesbury, their weight causes a disturbance in the land level, which is distinctly noticeable in the instruments at the Sydney Observatory, and which disappears as the floods subside.

LESS FREQUENT IN MODERN PAPERS.

Mr. Strachan gives the result of his further investigations, extending over a period of six years. Among other things he answers the question why they are less frequent in modern papers. The metallic particles from which the dendritic growths are derived doubtless come from the paper-making machinery. Thus the substitution of steel for bronze in paper-making machinery is one cause. Again, dendrites do not flourish in heavily-loaded, or coated, papers, such as so many modern papers are. It was formerly thought that dendritic growths were necessarily very slow, requiring at least 20 years for their development. Mr. Strachan has shown that under favourable circumstances the growth may be completed in six months. Dendrites grow most rapidly upon wood and cotton papers, less rapidly upon linen, and most slowly on esparto and straw.

GROWTH OF CRYSTALS IN PAPER.

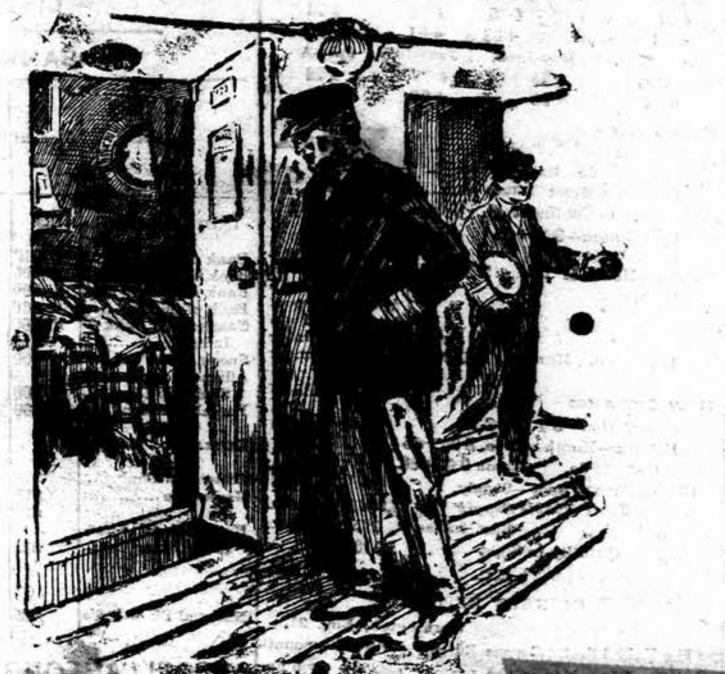
In a paper read before the Royal Microscopical Society Mr. James Strachan gives an interesting account of his investigations of those curious dendritic growths which sometimes occur in paper. These are very moss-like in form, and were formerly taken for vegetable growths. They received, in fact, formal botanical names, such as "Conferva dendritica" and "Dematium olivaceum." In 1872 it was shown by Liversidge that they contain copper, and are purely inorganic. They are, in fact, moss-like radiating groups of crystals of copper oxide proceeding from a minute nucleus of metallic copper in the paper. It was, however, only in 1901 that all doubts concerning the nature of these dentritic growths were cleared up by Scales, in an admirable paper contributed to "Science Gossip."

PAPER FROM CORNSTALKS.

The chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after several years' work, appear to have successfully solved the problem of making paper from cornstalks. This material has hitherto not merely been useless, but a source of expense to the farmer in getting rid of it. Millions of tons of it are wasted annually. If it comes into general use as a paper material it will save the forests which are now largely drawn on for wood-pulp, and also prove the source of a new revenue for the farmer. Paper, we learn from the "Scientific American," has been successfully made from cornstalks in Washington.

COST OF CORNSTALK PAPER.

Will the new papser be able to compete as regards cost of production with that from wood-pulp? Even at the present experimental stage the cost of a ton of cornstalk pulp is only 4s. more than a ton of wood pulp. When further experience has led to the adoption of the most suitable machinery, it is estimated that the cost will be 50 per cent. less. This is based on the assumption that the cornstalks are purchased at £1 a ton, which should mean considerable revenue to the farmer. The method of treating the material is the "soda cooked" process used in the manufacture of wood-pulp. But while the wood requires cooking for 12 or 14 hours, 2 or 2½ suffice for the cornstalks.



A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness | Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

18 CT. GOLD
"EXTENSIBLE"
WATCH BRACELETS.

No. 191-221. - Minanese Bracelet,
Woven gold band which can be shortened or lengthened at will
Exactly like illustration.

Set with pearls and rubies from Rs. 290 to 350
Set with pearls and emeralds „ „ 300 to 350
Set with diamonds and rubies „ „ 575 to 700

We have a variety of other designs set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds or pearls in prices varying from Rs. 350 to 1,000

Write for Price List No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a pretty good traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

'PAISLEY'
'FLOUR'
(TRADE MARK)
The sure Raising Powder

mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

Recipes in evry tin.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.C., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

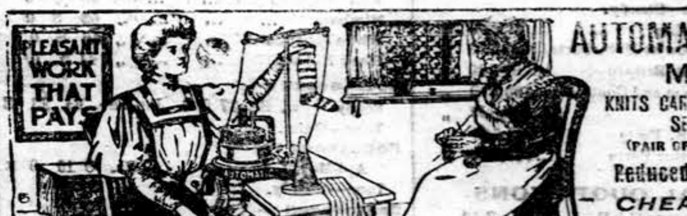
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1828. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

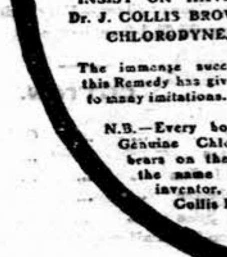
If you wish to buy
RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BOA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay,
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 7/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16	un	chgd
do. in New York	49 7/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·09		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 5/16	3/16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/8	1/4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 3/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1/2 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Very quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 40,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 55,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 „
Imports ...	33,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·07 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·74	4·73	4·72	4·73	4·72
—04		—05	—04	—05

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·73	4·73	4·73	4·72
—05		—06	—05

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	76,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	59,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.	18,000 „
Do to Continent ...	12,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·50—05
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24—01 } Advanced on favorable cables and improved financial condition and Wall Street demand.
Do. do. March 9·03+03 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·90+02
Do. do. March 8·96+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	12,550 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	407,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain	97,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	105,000 „
Do. do. to Japan	2,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,056,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	747,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 $\frac{19}{32}$
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.— ...4 $\frac{1}{32}$d. Nominal.
Months—November-December.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 $\frac{13}{32}$
Coconadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 $\frac{11}{32}$

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 55 1-/4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 1/2—Nov.-Dec.—Havre—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1/4 Nov.-Dec.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-4 unchgd.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal... ... ...6 5/16d.

Arrivals :—
"Scindia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [21ST NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Bundle Sovs	Rs. 540	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co.
Rupees	1,785		
1 Bundle Rs.	1,500	Bahrein	A Mahamad
12 Bars Silver ...	20,129	London	National Bank
2 Parcels Silver.	51	do	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 3 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
Being mail day there has not been much doing. The market is unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T. and for demand. There has not been much enquiry for near delivery and there are few buyers for forward. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but private bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169

Government Paper :—
To-day the market opened steady at 94 1/2 ready and 94 7/16 for the settlement. There has not been much done in the bazaar to-day, but the tone of the market has been firmer. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 7/16 ready and 94 3/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·8
1st Settlement	„ 94·7

Bullion :—
There is no change to report in the home Bar silver quotations the market being steady at 23 1/16 for ready and delivery forward in two months. New York is also unchanged at 49 7/8. Locally the market is quiet, opening at 58 5/8 ex-duty and closing at 58 11/16. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened quiet but steady with little or no change in rates. There has been little doing during the day, the only enquiry being for Khangam on stamped bales for delivery 28th inst. There is, however, a good demand for ready new Bengals, and some business was also done at Colaba in old crop ready cotton. Prices for New Crop forward delivery close as under, the market being quiet :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	228	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	212-13	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	198	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	171	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 Bales
Total Imports	11,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·77	4·76	4·75	4·76
+03			

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·75	4·76	4·76	4·76	4·74
+03				+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May	„ 8 1 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 9 0 B .T.
Apl.-May Brown „	„ 8 3 0 R. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	„ 8 10 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with little enquiry and

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 45 0 0
Mimbara	„ 45 8 0
White Khandeish	„ 46 8 0
Black Kutni	„ 41 0 0

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 27 0 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—
Apl-May ... Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ...Rs. 30 8 0 Feb. Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ...Rs. 6 14 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 9 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 ... „ 5 15 0 „
Tone—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,486	bales.
Wheat	1,607	cwts.
Linseed	826	„
Rapeseed	261	„
Gingellyseed	9,861	„
Poppyseed	270	„
Groundnuts	1,049	„
Castorseed	4,454	„
Rice	16,049	„
Myrabollams	2,554	„
Cottonseed	8,517	„
Mowraseed	536	„
Gram	2,005	„
Joowar	2,921	„
Maize	11	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.] [BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 9-16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1-16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	49 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·09 1-2	1-2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1-4	1-2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	22-8	1-16	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3-4	3-4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 3-4	3-4	

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£350,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Very quiet.
Bar Gold 77 11 1-2 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 „
Imports	11,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·09+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	8 13/16+1-16

*Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M..	Mar.-April
4·77	4·75	4·75	4·74	4·74
+03	+02	+03	+01	+02

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·74	4·75	4·75	4·73
+01	+02	+02	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	52,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	62,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	48,000 „
Do. to Continent	29,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·55+05
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·29+05 } Advanced early on bullish Government ginners report and tended to decline later partially under realizing.
Do. do. March 9·12+09 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1-16+3-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·95+05
Do. do. March 9·04+08.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,960,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	105,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	5,510,000 „

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 21.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned from the present season's crop up to 14th Nov. as 9,631,000 commercial bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	56,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	79,000 „
„	Actual Exports	5,000 „
„	Week's Imports	112,000 „
„	Stock	484,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,300 „
„	Sold on Speculation	300 „
„	Sold for Exportation	...
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„	Actual Exports	... „
„	Week's Imports	...
„	Stock	8,000 „
Afloat	American	33,000 „
„	Indian	4,000 „

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47 7-8 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 4½d.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,145
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk,..	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers* 108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,080
Do, 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 550
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	157
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burma Investments	10
Burmah Oil Coy.	89s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	950
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 14s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	*Buyers* 105
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent, Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 96
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do, 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	25s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	66
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 110
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	93
United Coffee Growers	*nom*
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid	19s.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (16s. paid)	*Sellers* 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	2s. 6d.
Glenrock	4½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid)	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid)	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	22s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	4½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	94s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	14s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	19s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	1½d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 16s. paid	*Nom.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,580
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¼	c-o 14
Rack Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	128
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	470
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 14
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2 dis	58½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	500
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
	250	250	20	xd500
Bombay United	100	100	50	380
Century	500	500	85	1,765
Central India	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
China	500	500	20	575
Chhoi Silk	700	700	50	1,185
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	60	800
Coronation Mills	500	300	25	260
Connaught	1,000	1,000	40	750
Coorla	100	100	5	118¾
Crescent	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Crown	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
Currimbhoy	250	250	20	465
David	500	500	20	600
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	365
Empress	1,000	1,000	75	1,580
Framji Petit	500	500	20	275
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	20	545
Hindustan	500	500	25	475
Howard & Bulloughs	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Hyderabad	500	500	15	160
Imperial Cotton	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
Indo-China Manufg.	500	500	25	320
James Greaves	250	250	10	197½
Jamshed Manufg	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	20	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	610	75	990
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Khatao Mackunji	500	500	25	840
Kohinoor	100	100	3	60
Leopold	1,000	1,000	40	400
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	80	1,535
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Madras United	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Morarji Gocculdas	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
Mysore Spinning	200	200	Nil.	210
New Great Eastern	500	500	20	xd 740
New City of Bombay	100	100	5	107½
Phoenix	1,000	1,000	20	645
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	900
Queen	500	500	p.c. 8	500
Rehman	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Ripon	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,010
Sassoon Cotton	500	500	40	600
Sassoon Silk	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
Sholapur	250	250	20	217½
S. Mahratta	500	500	50	1,430
Standard Mills	250	250	25	170
Sun	500	500	45	xd 1,885
Swadeshi	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Textile	1,000	1,000	500	250
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	2	520
Western India				

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	423¾
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 106

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	606
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	260
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	60	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

C&B
By Special Warrant
Purveyors to H.M. The King.
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.
Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

LATEST DATE
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th „ „ „ 12th „
FREE WE PACK, DESPATCH, & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED BEFORE THE ABOVE DATES. FREE

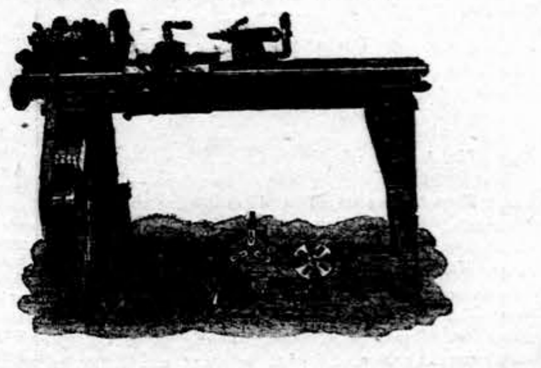
Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.
Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.
Sunday
JANUARY
3
Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.
Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.
Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.-D.-V. „ 5.
Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

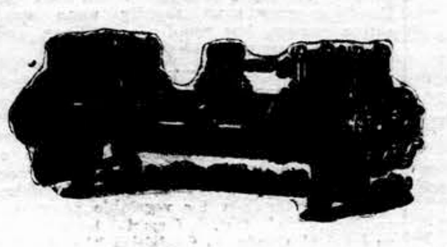
THE NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
We Solicit Indents for all American Manufactures.
A FEW OF OUR LINES.

STEAM FITTINGS

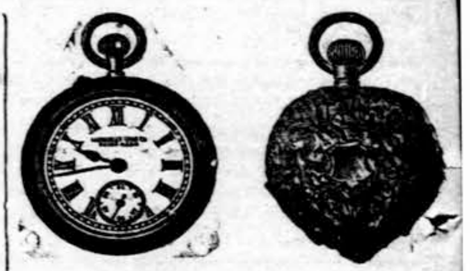
SMALL AND LARGE LATHES.



STEAM PUMPS,



We carry Stocks for immediate delivery at Lowest Market prices.
Call and inspect of our goods or write for Lists.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.



Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.
Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KIND
Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA.

NOVEMBER 16.—The present period is essentially one of farewells. Practically the whole of the officials of the peripatetic departments of the Government of India have left Simla on tour or direct for Calcutta, and the Civil Secretariat at Gorton Castle and the old Public Work Offices are desolate and given over to the class which in this country does duty for charwomen; while the military offices which are always somewhat later than the Civil Offices in going down, are in the throes of packing and their verandahs are stacked high with boxes of records. It has been a time of stress for our little railway as not only are the three passenger trains daily crowded but the records of the Government of India which are given preference over their goods, have filled up all the available luggage trains and hundreds of tons of country produce, potatoes, etc., are awaiting an opportunity for transmission to the plains. The last membes of the Executive Government to leave us is the newly-arrived member in charge of the Financial Department who leaves to-morrow (Sunday) for Calcutta, probably meeting the Viceroy at Lucknow on the 19th.

With the departure of the Government and its "entourage" various schemes of domolition and reconstruction which have been matured during the past season are being put in hand. The most noticeable of these proposed changes will be the disappearance of Kennedy House which is now being pulled down to make room for the imposing new pile of offices in which are to be located the Civil Departments which cannot at present be accommodated in Gorton Castle. Keennedy House was built in 1824 by Major Kennedy, Political Agent in these hills and was the first permanent house in Simla. In about 1825 the Earl of Amherst lived in Kennedy House. In 1828 Lord Combermere, after whom Combermere Bridge was named, occupied the House as a summer residence, and the Marquis of Dalhousie lived there for two seasons in the early fifties. Kennedy House thus has had the honour of having been the house of which both the first Governor-General and the first Commander-in-Chief who visited Simla took up their quarters. It also can boast of having been the birth-place of another Commander-in-Chief, Sir Power Palmer, having first seen the light in this house. In recent years the estate belonged to the Maharaja of Kuch Behar who with his family frequently lived there, but a few years ago it was bought by the Government of India for one lakh and twenty thousand rupees for office purposes, and it has now been decided to pull down this historic residence to make room for the new offices.

Another building which is doomed to destruction and about which many cheery memories centre is the "Chalet," the popular adjunct of the United Service Club, a cottage overhanging the old bandstand where for many years the members of the Club have entertained the ladies of Simla and whence there has frequently been heard a sound of revelry by night and sometimes in the early hours of morning. The present Chalet was built in 1890 and was always a somewhat cramped little building and it has now been decided by the Club to pull down the building, cut down a portion of the hill side and erect a much larger Chalet with two dining rooms and drawing rooms. The new building will, it is understood, be conected by an overhead passage with the covered tennis court of the club and will hence be available for a sitting out spot when dances are given in the court.

Another place undergoing most extensive alteration is Barnes Court, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. This house apparently dates back to about 1832 and was occupied after Sir Edward Barnes who built the original house by various commanders-in-Chief, etc. until it passed into the hands of the Punjab Government in 1879 and became the summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The house is now in the hands of the Public Works Department and about three hundred people are at work on it. The whole of the back has been pulled down and the ball-room and the front portion of the house stand isolated from one another. When the back of the house is rebuilt greatly increased accommodation will thereby be provided, while in addition from the west end of the ball-room two curved antennæ, if they may be so described, protrude, the northern one of which will contain the ladies' cloak room and the southern one the men's cloak room, the Private Secretary's office and his Honour's office, which will thus be close to the road leading up to the house. Rapid progress is apparently being made with the work at present, but like all outdoor work in Simla, its future progress all depends on the amount of snow and and frost which awaits us.

It is stated that all the hotels, which remain open during the winter, have their full complement of guests, but the Mall has neverthless a very deserted appearance, there being no rushing rickshaws and but few pedestrians. Every evening, however, the Rink is crowded and now that the electric light is available it presents a very gay scene. On Wednesday evening ten of the greatly reduced band of Simla's spinsters were "At Home" at the Rink when the band of the 34th Pioneers was present playing a selection of waltzes and the Lancers to the accompaniment of which a number of the more enterprising of skaters danced. On Friday the United Service Club gave tea at the Rink so that on the whole our winter season has opened in a very promising manner.

The arrangements for ice skating at Blessington are in progress, but at present though there is sharp frost at night on the north side of the hills the sun is still very warm during the day and skating can hardly commence just yet.

Last week at Christ Church, Simla, Mr. J. K. Darling, of the United Privinces Civil Service, was married to Miss Eleanor Burgess. The Rev. E. J. Warlow, who was up in Simla at the time, officiated. The bride wore a Princess robe of white duchesse satin trimmed with silk ball fringe and "berthe" of Brussels lace and a long tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white chryanthemums. She was given away by Sir Harvey Adamson. Miss K. Leslie acted as bridesmaid and wore a white, heavily embroidered muslin dress with a pale pink sash, burnt-straw hat trimmed with pale pink roses. After the ceremony a reception was held by Lady Adamson at the "Retreat." Among the guests present were Sir James and Lady Walker, General and Mrs Hawkes, the Hon. Mr. Ker, and Mrs Ker, Mrs Darling, the mother of the bridegroom, Mrs and Miss Mahon, Mrs. Lionel Jacob, and Colonel and Mrs Wilson. Mr. Malcolm Darling, I. C. S., was best man. The bride and bridegroom left by landau for Solon.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 15th Nov.—It has been decided that the 1st Infantry Brigade is to go into Camp at Chiral from the 23rd November to 1st December and the 2nd Infantry Brigade go into Camp at Nizampett from 7th to 19th December for Brigade Training.

Plague having broken out in the village of Loni in Taluq Paranda (Sarf-i-khas) of the Usmanabad District, and in the villages of Wangira, Manghir, Honhonsi and Arkera in the Yelbarga Taluq (Jagir) of the Raichur District, all these villages have been declared infected areas.

Miss H. Reoke, Nursing Sister at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad, has been transferred to Peshawar, and Captain R. H. MacNicol, R.A.M.C., from Secunderabad to Burma, to do duty at the Station Hospital, Maymyo.

Lieuteanant R. P. Miles, Superintendent of Gymnasia, has proceeded to Burma on inspection duty.

Lieutenants T. B. Skinner and C. A. Robertson, 61st Pioneers, have returned to Begumpett from leave.

On the 14th instant H. E. Maharajah Sir Kishun Prasad Bahadur, K.C.I.E., gave a grand banquet at the Public Gardens, Chudderghaut, to meet the Hon'ble Mr. M. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad. The gardens were beautifully illuminated, and the dinner for 150 guests was served on two long tables in the fine banqeating hall ot the Exhibition buildings which looked exceedingly pretty with innmerable chandeliers and Chinese lanterns and H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry Band played during the evening. At the conclusion of the banquet the health of H. M. the King-Emperor was proposed by His Excellency and duly honoured to the strains of the National Anthem, after which the host proposed that of the guest of the evening, which was enthusiastically responded to the band playing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer then proposed His Excellency's health which met with a cordiad response. There were no speeches. Among the guests invited were General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. Rimington, General and Mrs. Campbell, Nawab Asaf Yarras-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur, General and Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Perram, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Mr. and Miss Pendlebury, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Nawab Muzaffer Jung Bahadur, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Casson-Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Townshend, Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, Colonels Shore, Thompson and Battersby, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Major and Mrs. MacCormick. Mr. Egerton, Mr. MacIntosh and many others.

The toillettes worn by the ladies present were all charming and included some lovely up-to-date Paris creations. Mrs. Townshend's dress was a beautiful shade of begonia pink chiffon over silk, and she wore a handsome tiara and cellar of diamonds. Mrs, Stanton wore a very becoming black toilette, Mrs. Pedder was in a black accordeon pleated chiffon gown, and Mrs. Perram's beautiful black chiffon velours was trimmed with lace; while charmingly dainty white costumes were worn by Mrs. Duxbury, Mrs. Cookson, Mrs, Mackenzie Kennedy, Mrs. King, Miss Walker and the Misses Homan. Soft creamy satin gowns were worn by Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Miles, the latter's being brocaded. Mrs. Giles was wearing a dress of mygosotis blue satin and Mrs. Carew Smyth, a soft lavender grey silk, Miss Gracey's black dress of filet de soie was made in Empire style, and Mrs. Gaye wore a handsome black satin toilette. Mrs. Casson-Walker's white silk dress was brocaded with flowers in soft shades of colour, and Mrs. Younghusband wore white brocade, Miss Pendlebury wore a charming toilette of pearl grey ninos de soie with pearl trimmings. Mrs. Seaton wore a smart black toilette and Mrs. Sturge wore pretty cream net over satin, and Mrs. Mercer was in brocaded apricot coloured satin.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 11th Nov.—Much regret is felt throughout the District at the approaching departure on transfer to the Nilgiris of Mr. W. Francis, the Collector, who will be succeeded, it is understood, by Mr. F. C. Parsons. Mr. Francis is still camping in North Malabar and did not come in for Saturday's District Board meeting, as I anticipated he would. He has been spending most of the time in shooting camps arranged for him by his host, Mr. Vengayil Kunhi Rama Nayanar, but appears to have had no luck in expeditions in search of a tiger. A few afternoons ago, a peasant ran into the camp at Parora and entreated the Collector to go and shoot a tiger which had killed a cow. Mr. Francis started off at once to the scene of the kill and sat up in a machan till a late hour, but the tiger did not turn up. Observing the destruction which is being caused to the forests by the burning down of jungle for shifting cultivation, Mr. Francis has obtained a promise from Mr. Nayanar that he will do all he can to check this serious evil. A couple of days ago the Collector went to Manhakad, where he planted a few fruit trees in the compound of a spacious building just erected by Mr. Nayanar. Mr Francis also climbed to the summit of a considerable hill, commanding a maginficent view with the mountains of Coorg visible in the distance. From Manhakad Mr. Francis has moved on to Talavil.

On Wednesday the 11th the Officers of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles entertained General Sir Edmund Barrow, Lady and Miss Barrow, and the General Military Secretary at a dinner at the Malabar Club. The members of the Club, and all the ladies in the Station were also invited. The dining room had been very tastefully decorated with flags and greenery, and presented a gala appearance, whilst outside the band of the Madras Volunteer Rifles played a charming selection of music throughout dinner. Mrs. Ferguson as hostess received the guests in the Reading Room, which was thrown open to ladies on this special occasion. After dinner there was a dance which was kept up till past 12 o'clock. Our hosts deserve great credit for the success of their entertainment which was got up at very short notice. Lady Barrow was in black, Miss Barrow in a charming white frock, Mrs. Macrac in a handsome soft black satin and trimmed with beautiful oriental embroidery, Mrs. Moore in petty white satin Empire dress, Mrs. Ferguson in pink crepe de chine, Mrs. Dunlop in white and gold, and Mrs. Travers Philips in white silk beautifully embroidered with oriental embroidery. Mas. Malcolm also wore white, and Miss Bowman was in a soft white silk frock.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 16th November.—I regret to report the death, at the Victoria Hospital, yesterday, of Mr. C. Royle, Veterinary Officer to the Mysore Imperial service Lancers. The late Mr. Royle, who belonged to a well-known family of Bangalore, recently met with a riding accident by which he fractured his leg and this led to a general break-up in his health.

It now transpires that Singaram, the man who is alleged to have murdered the Sapper and a women in the grass-cutters quarters, last week, was not arrested by the Police, as I stated yesterday. He surrendered himself to the Broadway Police at 5 a.m. yesterday and gave the explanation I detailed yesterday. He was placed before Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate, to-day and was remanded to custody till the 23rd instant, by which time the Police hope to complete their investigation.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore is making a tour in the Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts during the month. He leaves the capital on the 18th instant and halting at Hassan, Banavar, Jog and Birur arrives in Bangalore on the 24th instant. During the tour His Highness will visit the Hallibede temples and other places of interest, including the Gersoppa Falls. It is surmised that His Highness's tour is not wholly unconnected with the unsatisfactory season prospects that prevail in the Shimoga and adjoining districts. The Mysore Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. three lakhs for the alleviation of distress in those parts of the Province where it is needed.

ORGAN RECITALS IN MYSORE.

Bangalore, 14th Nov.—It is not often that dwellers in India have the chance of hearing music such as that which, thanks to H. H. the Maharajh's hospitality and appreciation of the art, the residents of Mysore have been privileged to listen to recently. His Highness is, as is well known, gifted with a keen appreciation of the charms of music, both Western and Oriental, and is himself a proficient in the art. It was natural, therefore, that a music room should find a prominent place in the reconstructed palace and that a concert organ should from its most important feature. The commission was entrusted to the Wirsching Organ Co., of Salem, Ohio, U.S.A., and the instrument has been under erection for the last two months, in the hands of a representative of the firm. For the formal opening of the organ two recitals were arranged and for a reason. The organ, which is a two manual instrument, can be played not only in the ordinary way, but is fitted with an automatic player, on the same line as the piano players which are so well known. One evening was devoted to each method, and the possibilities of the instrument were thus exhibited as fully as possible.

On the first occasion the organ was played in the usual manner, the execution being entrusted to the accomplished hands of Mrs. E. M. Fletcher, of Bangalore. The programme displayed the capabilities of the instrument not only in the solos but also as an accompaniment to the voice and the violin. Mrs. Moorhouse is possessed of a very charming mezzo soprano voice that has been admirably trained and her songs were much appreciated. Mrs. D'Cruz also sang very prettily. Not the least enjoyable items on the programme were Mr. De Fries' violin solos.

On the second evening the automatic player was exhibited by Mr. S. W. Williams, of the Wirsching Company. This attachment is constructed to take the ordinary "Angelus" roll. As in other automatic players, the tempo is controlled by lever, and for expression the performer has the whole of the stops and the swell and crescendo pedals at his disposal.

Whether in the renderings of the Guildmant's impressive "Grand chorus," or Barnby's gentle and familiar "Sweet and Low," Rossini's dramatic overture, or Batiste's magnificent "Offertoire" the interpretation was entirely satisfying whilst the capabilities of the "automatic" as accompanist were shown in Sulivan's "Lost Chord," sung by Mrs. Moorhouse. The unanimous verdict of the audience was that His Highness is fortunate in possessing a remarkable instrument and a music room that produces its tone to the greatest advantage.

The organ is divided into two equal portions and is situated in two corners of the Music Room, with the console or key desk immediately between. Both cases of the organ and the console are made of fine mahogany and are of the best design and workmanship—quite in keeping with the character of the rooms, so that the whole may be said to appeal to the eye no less than to the ear. The reliability and repetition of the electro-pneumatic key action is surprising and has stood the test of years. The blowing arrangement is situated in the basement of the Palace and consists of a machine constructed on the centrifugal system. There are several fans each running in its own chamber driven by an electric motor which derives its power from the Palace Electrical Supply Station. It may be noted that the Wirsching Organ was brought to His Highness's notice by Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore, who saw a similar instrument when last in New York and was struck by its artistic and mechanical merits and it is entirely under his direction that the organ has been built.

A MISSING PASSENGER.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE "MOMBASSA."

The many passengers, who came out by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mombassa," had a pleasant, if eventful, voyage until after leaving Madras, when a sad incident occurred which cast a gloom over the whole vessel. Among those on board this ship was a young Indian Civil Servant, who was returning to rejoin his appointment. No one seemed to have noticed anything wrong with the gentleman, but after the "Mombassa" left Madras it was found that he was missing. A deligent search was made, but not the slightest trace could be found of the missing passenger. The weather was as fine as could have been wished and there was no reason to believe that any accident had occurred to him. At the same time his conduct at no time led anyone on board to believe that he had any designs on his own life. He must have somehow gone over board at night for no one observed anything unusual until he was missed. When the Captain was satisfied that he was not on board a search was made in his papers to see if any reason existed, but apparently nothing were found which would explain his disappearance.

Our reporter, who endeavoured to ascertain some of the details of the unfortunate affair, was received very courteously by the Captain, who, however, says the Statesman," refused to say a single word about the matter beyond denying that it was a case of suicide and all attempts to obtain any information from the other officers on board proved quite as futile.

We understand that on the arrival of the "Mombassa" in port on Sunday afternoon information of the occurrence was given to the authorities by the Captain, and that the mysterious disappearance of the passenger in question will be the subject matter of an inquiry to be held shorty in the Port Office.

SMASH ON THE E. B. S. R.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Further particulars of the accident at Poradha are as follow:—In the early hours of Sunday morning a collision occurred between a goods and passenger trains near Poradah Station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, about 103 miles fram Calcutta, resulting in the wreck of three wagons and the guard's brake-van of the goods train and some damage to the permanent way, No. 83 up goods train left Halsa at midnight on Saturday and was held up beyond the distant signal of Poradah, where she was detained for about half an hour as some shunting was being done in the yard at the time. At 1 a. m. No. 33 up passenger train was seen proceeding towards the distant signal of the Poradah Station, by the guard of the waiting goods train, and fearing a collision he at once jumped from his van and began to show the danger signal light to the driver of the in-coming train which was proceeding at the usual speed. Before the driver could bring this train to a stand she collided with the goods train with considerable violence, smashing the brake van and three waggons. These vehicles were also derailed and damage was caused to the permanent way.

Fortunately, however, the speed of the passenger train had been slackened by the driver when he saw the danger signal, and consequently his passengers escaped, none being hurt. The driver of the engine was slightly injured.

Information was at once sent to the authorities, and the clearing of the wreckage from the line began forthwith. The line remained blocked up to eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, when through service was restored. As both the lines were affected the passengers of some trains had to be transhipped.

The cause of the accident has not yet been definitely ascertained. The driver has reported to the authorities that he got "line clear" at Halsa and the starting bell was rung. The Assistant Station master of Poradah has stated, on the contrary, that the driver had proceeded against signal. A joint inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident will be held.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Electric Printing Works
ARE NOW
Replete with an Extensive Stock
OF
PLANT & MATERIAL
AND THE
Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.
Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.
Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.
Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to
The General Manager and Secretary,
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,
2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay, to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, R ILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, ETC., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 100 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

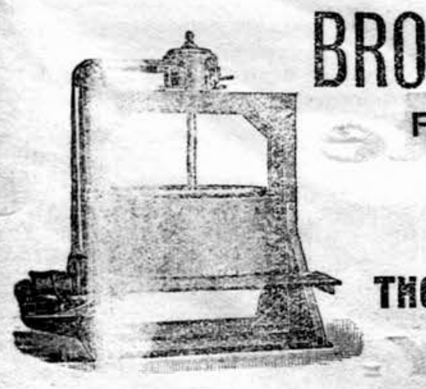
WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE
'EMPIRE'
TYPEWRITER.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **225** Rs.

Ag[illegible] Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by **Forty Years'** Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
THE VERY BEST MATERIAL
IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE,

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

TIME IS MONEY.

A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH
IS THE
"ZENITH"

NICKEL.

Open face	Rs. 25
Hunter	" 27
Half Hunter	" 30

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1814.
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. ... and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and ... means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no ... should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE ... VETARZO REMEDIES Co., ... Square, London, W.C., ... [illegible]

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name (MIDY)

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

HAMMOND VISIBLE NO. 12.

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing:

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 6 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.